Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897. No. 70.

BELTS.

Come and see our assortment of Belts. We have several new lots of fine Leather Belts of all shades and kinds—Sterling Silver Mounted and Plain. Also many kinds of Sterling Mounted Cloth Belts. They are the newest and best in the market, and at exceptionally low prices.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. { JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

J. Hutcheson & Co.'s Advertisement.
MAY 20th.

Read This.

Received this day, several more cases very latest Summer Novelties direct from makers. Late arriving. Marked accordingly.

Then Read This.

Contents of these cases are now showing. Gentlewomen please note.

Blouses, Neckties, Collars, Cuffs, Belts, Belt Buckles, etc.

If you want to save dollars, don't delay. These goods go like butter in the sun. Easily understood when you see them.

The Westside.

BICYCLES

....RAMBLER and
....IDEAL WHEELS

Are fitted with the celebrated "G. & J." Tire—the best you can get.

WEILER BROS., Agents

For the Rambler and Ideal. We have also some fine little JUVENILE BICYCLES.

....FOR....

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld., Wharf St.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' STORE.

TABLE KNIVES, DESSERT KNIVES, TABLE CARVERS, PLATED FORKS, POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS, PLATED SPOONS, RAZOR STROPS,

And a Complete Shaving Outfits, at

FOX'S, 78 Government Street.

BINOCULARS.

FIELD... AND MARINE. GLASSES

Just to hand, our direct importation of the finest goods made. The largest assortment ever shown in British Columbia.

See our Extra High Power, 12 Lens Glasses. The finest produced.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,

The Opticians, 37 Fort St.

The Victoria Metallurgical Works

with which is incorporated

The Victoria Assay Office,

43 FORT STREET, - - VICTORIA, B.C.

Ores tested in small quantities and in bulk by any known process. Mill tests up to 20 tons.

PRICES FOR ASSAYING:

Gold	$1 00
Silver	1 00
Lead	1 00
Copper	1 00
Gold and Silver	1 50
Silver and Lead	1 50
Gold, Silver and Copper	3 00

For prices on other Metals, mill tests, etc., apply to [illegible]

VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES

.....THE OLD RELIABLE.....

10c.. PER PACKAGE ..10c

17 PRIZE MEDALS.

M. S. KIMBALL, Rochester. N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO RENT—2 or 3 housekeeping rooms for small family. Address "S. S.," Times office.

WANTED—A waitress. Apply at the Dominion hotel.

POTATOES—Finest eating and seed potatoes in the market; all kinds of garden and field seeds; lemons, two dozen for 25 cents. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates St.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Twelve minutes' walk from the post office; bedroom and sitting room or single bedroom for lady or gentleman; fine position, facing Beacon Hill Park. Apply 47 Heywood ave. Terms moderate.

ART DRAPERY TWILL just to hand at Wescott Bros., 93 Douglas street.

VICTOR BICYCLES at $105.00 are by far the best value on the market. To be had only at the agent's, J. Barnsley & Co.'s, 119 Government street. m18

GARDEN PARTY and sale of work at St. Paul's Ladies' Aid manse and grounds, Frederick street, Victoria West, afternoon 24th. Refreshments, games and exhibition of newspapers, 1769, 1807, 1814.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR—One dozen pair of socks and one suit of men's underwear. At Graham's, corner of Johnson and Douglas streets. my18-5t

REPORTS ON MINES—W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S., M.E. The Victoria Metallurgical Works, Victoria, B.C.

$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered to any part of the city. Rattray & Hall, 100 Government street, 23 Store street.

JUBILEE BUNTING for decorations just received at Wescott Bros., 93 Douglas street.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having leased the Victoria Gardens, begs to announce that they are now opened and respectfully solicits your patronage.

my21 W. E. HOLMES.

Kokanee Creek Shares.

The Company owns four claims in Slocan, near the greatest mines.

An expert says: $2,000 will make a shipper of the Iron Bound, which is on the Molly Gibson vein.

They also own two claims near the Enterprise mine on Ten-Mile Creek, with 22-inch paystreak, assaying 140 ounces of silver and $500 in gold; ledge traceable through both properties.

The Capital Stock is only $250,000, in 25 Cent Shares.

Vendors' stock pooled for six months. Directorate is composed of reliable business men residing in the province.

First issue for development at THREE CENTS per share, fully paid up and non-assessable. Second issue not less than 10c.

GEO. D. SCOTT.

Agent, 42 Fort Street, Victoria.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

The Concert Given at Institute Hall Yesterday Evening Successful.

Institute Hall was comfortably filled yesterday evening, when a concert was given by the faculty and pupils of the Victoria Conservatory of Music in aid of the Diamond Jubilee Children's Ward which it is proposed to establish at the Jubilee Hospital in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The first number on the programme was a Persian march, a pianoforte quartette by Misses Hickey, Dier, Wilson and Hall. These young ladies acquitted themselves very well. Miss Flora C. Fraser then played Chaminade's "Silver Ring" very fairly. Miss E. Belle Roberts played Kohler's "At Home," and Miss H. Aaronson a march by Tourbie. Mr. C. E. Jones sang Trotere's "As Those." This solo, however, was not up to that gentleman's usual standard. Miss Elizabeth J. Walker showed to considerable advantage as a pianist in her rendering of the "Erl King," by Schubert-Lizt. Her execution was very good, but she was handicapped by the metallic tone of the instrument. Mrs. J. B. H. Rickaby sang "Goodbye, Sweet Day," then Miss Lorna C. Flumerfelt played Reynolds' "Gondola" and the caprice by Leibich, "The Musical Box." Mr. W. T. Williams supplied a vocal solo, "The Two Grenadiers," by Schumann. This song was not adapted to that gentleman's voice. He would have been heard more advantageously had he made another selection. "The Bubbling Spring," played by Misses Isabel Gill and May Hickey on two pianos in unison, was a good number. Mrs. Gregson, who seems to be ever a favorite singer, sang well in the "Flight of Ages," by Bevan. Miss Gertrude M. Flumerfelt played "Hark, Hark, the Lark," by Schubert-Liszt, very nicely. Mrs. George Mesher sang Arditti's "Daisy Song." Then followed three good piano solos, "Song of the Brook," Theodore Lack, by Miss Agnes Dier; "The Gift," Behrend, by Miss M. A. Wilson, and "Barchetta," Nevin, by Miss May Hickey. Mr. A. T. Goward sang "O Fair, O Sweet and Holy," by Cantor. He sang well, but he has been heard to sing much better on other occasions. Miss W. Wilson supplied a piano solo, "The Flatterer," by Chaminade, and then Mrs. William Greig sang Dudley Buck's "Crossing the Bar." She sang very sweetly. The Misses Flumerfelt gave a piano duet, Nevin's "Country Dance," and the lengthy programme was concluded by a vocal duet sung by Miss Sharp and Mr. A. T. Goward.

The concert in all was a good one and fully deserving of the appreciation shown by the audience.

TERROR IN ATHENS

The Stupor and Panic Caused by News of the Latest Defeat Is Intense.

Cretan Insurgents Receive Instruc- to Accept Autonomous form of Government.

Paris, May 21.—The correspondent at Athens of the Journal of this city, referring to the recent defeat of the Greeks, telegraphs: "The stupor and panic caused by the latest defeat is intense. The people seem to expect the immediate arrival of the Turks at Athens. On all sides families are preparing to go inland, anxious crowds parade the streets, and there is the wildest excitement everywhere. I learn that some shots were fired at the Crown Prince as he endeavored to stay the confusion. Two Greek battalions were seized with panic, and the retreating soldiers, on entering Lamia, could not be restrained by the officers. They shouted, "The Turks are coming." The panic which resulted was increased by the jail birds, who had been released, and caused disorder throughout the town."

Chalcis, Island of Euboea, May 21.—According to details received here regarding the retreat of the Greek troops from Domokos, 15,000 Turks on Tuesday attacked the positions which the Greeks had taken up in Phourka Pass. The Greeks numbered about 10,000 men, the rest of the army having retreated to Lamia. Turks bombarded the defenders with heavy guns, but there was a cessation of fighting at 8 o'clock in the evening, when the Greks still maintained all their positions. On Wednesday, however, the Greeks retired to Paratsa, closely pursued by the Turks. There another engagment was fought at 10 o'clock in the morning. Twenty squadrons of Turkish cavalry, by a flanking movement, attempted to cut off the retreat of the Greeks. The firing was heavy, and many of the Turkish cavalrymen were killed. So soon as it became known that an armistice had been arranged the fighting ceased, and the Greks retired to Lamia. The Turks on Thursday left Phourka Pass and scoured beyond the old frontier line. Crown Prince Constantine has established his headquarters at Thermopylae with Gen. Smoleski, Col. Vassos and Garibaldians.

Candia, Crete, May 21.—The Cretan insurgents have received instructions from Athens to accept an autonomous form of government, on condition that the Turkish troops are previously withdrawn from the island. The insurgents appear to approve of this plan for a settlement of their grievances. The Mussulmans of Crete, however, applied to the sultan protesting against being placed in the power of a majority which betrayed such hostility to the Mussulmans by carnage at Sitia and the destruction of all the Mahommedan villages, adding: "Autonomy under such circumstances cannot fail to perpetuate race wars, and will only briefly postpone a revival of the annexation question with all its disastrous consequences."

NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER.

His Visit to Ottawa and Views on Public Affairs.

Ottawa, May 16.—There arrived here to-day a distinguished colonial visitor in the person of Hon. Robert J. Seddon, premier of New Zealand, who is on his way to England to take part in the Jubilee festivities. Mr. Seddon is accompanied by his wife, two daughters and his private secretary, Mr. Crowe. He came to Ottawa via San Francisco, as the Huddart steamers have not yet commenced their regular calls at a New Zealand port. Mr. Seddon's agents had mapped out his route from San Francisco to New York and Washington via Chicago and the Falls, but he told your correspondent that he is too much of a Britisher to miss the opportunity of visiting Canada. The New Zealand premier is a tall, well built Englishman of about 58 years of age, a Lancashire man by birth, who is returning home after a lengthy absence of 34 years. New Zealand is to be represented at the Jubilee festivities by a contingent of fifty mounted infantry, a volunteer force and twenty Maories, native soldiers. The regulars of the colony are artillery, but none of these are included in the force. Mr. Seddon speaks in high terms of the Maories. He says they have repeatedly demonstrated their courage and make splendid soldiers. There are about forty thousand of these aborigines still in the colony.

Your correspondent asked the premier what his views were on woman suffrage, which is now the law of New Zealand. Every adult person, male or female of 21 years of age, has a right to vote. Mr. Seddon said that at first he was opposed to female suffrage, but now, having seen the practical workings of the law, he was a firm believer in it.

At this point the thought flashed into the mind of the interviewer as to whether the result of the general elections in New Zealand last year, when Mr. Seddon secured a new lease of power, had aided in converting the premier to the belief that it was proper for women to vote.

Tariff matters were then touched upon, and your correspondent asked what had become of the draft convention arranged between Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Colonial Secretary Ward a couple of years ago for an interchange of products between Canada and New Zealand on a reciprocal basis.

Mr. Seddon replied that the colonial legislature had declined to ratify the convention; hence the matter had been hung up for the present. During his present visit to Ottawa he hoped to discuss with the government the question of closer trade relations, as well as the improvement of mail and steamship service between the two countries.

Asked as to what he thought of the preferential offer in the new Canadian tariff, the New Zealand premier declined to commit himself. From a remark which he let drop it is evident he is a strong advocate of closer trade relations on a preferential basis between Great Britain and her colonies. He is strongly opposed to the colonies being hampered by the favored nation clauses in the German and Belgian treaties, but felt that it would hardly be proper for him to argue the matter at present, as it would be a subject of conference between Mr. Chamberlain and the colonial premiers in London next month.

Mr. Seddon and his party drove round the city in company with Mr. Sandford Fleming, and to-night they dined at the Government House. During the course of the day nearly all the ministers called on the New Zealand premier and to-morrow they will meet him at a lunch to be given in his honor by Mr. Laurier. Mr. Seddon will leave for Washington to-morrow afternoon, sailing for England by the Campania, from New York next Saturday.

CONTRACT NOT SIGNED.

Laurier Denies a Rumor re the Peterson Fast Line Contract.

Montreal, May 21.—The Hon. Mr. Laurier arrived here to-day at noon. At 3 o'clock he will receive a deputation at the Windsor Hotel and be presented with a life-sized portrait of himself. He states it is not to the knowledge of the Canadian Government that the Imperial authorities have signed the Peterson fast line contract, as reported.

POSTAL CONGRESS.

The Entire Postal Circuit of the Globe Now Accomplished.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—The Universal Postal Congress held its second session yesterday. The meeting was marked by the most significant developments of the Congress so far. The entire postal circuit of the globe, save for China, which, though deferring action, now may enter within two years, has been accomplished. A cablegram to the congress, sent from the Berlin representative of the Orange Free State, was read, announcing that the Orange Free State would join the union.

DISASTROUS CLOUD-BURST.

The Little Valley of Asotin, Wash., Devastated by a Flood.

Asotin, Wash., May 21.—A cloud-burst at some points as yet unknown up the little valley of Asotin creek sent a wall of water down the valley last evening that carried devastation in its train. Stock was drowned, houses wrecked, bridges washed away and orchards ruined. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The valley was a continuous orchard and garden for fifteen miles above the town. So far as reported no lives were lost. Nothing to equal the flood has ever been experienced since the valley was settled.

PERSONAL

Chester Glass, of Spokane, is at the Driard.

W. H. Keary, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

L. Heinrich and bride, of Seattle, are registered at the Driard.

C. B. Macneill and wife, of Vancouver, are guests at the Driard.

Rev. J. B. Alexander, British vice-consul at Tacoma, is in the city.

Alfred Magnesen and wife left this morning for Seattle on the Kingston.

Richard McMillan and bride left on the Kingston this morning for Seattle.

H. W. Cox, of Vancouver, is among the recent arrivals at the New England.

A. Tinling, general agent of the Northern Pacific Railway at Tacoma, is in the city.

J. D. Taylor, formerly of the Colonist staff and lately of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, has returned to the city, having accepted the position of night editor of the Colonist.

American

New York, May 21.—A fire which resulted in $50,000 damages to the building and stock started in the leather district here early this morning. Owing to the narrowness of the street the engines were unable to get near enough to the burning building to do effective and rapid work. How the fire started is unknown.

Eagle Lake, Ind., May 21.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day a gavel was presented Moderator Jackson by Ex-President Harrison on behalf of the Presbyterians of Indiana. The donor spoke at length upon the symbolism of the woods used in its construction. The moderator made an appropriate reply.

Chicago, May 21.—An assumpit suit for $500,000 involving a mining deal, has been filed in the circuit court by Albert C. Frost against C. D. Clark. The plaintiff [illegible] Clark is a resident of Arizona. Frost, he alleges the sale of large mining interests for Clark, and claims there is $150,000 due him for commissions.

FROM THE CAPITAL

British-Yukon Chartered Company's Bill Passed Committe With Some Modifications.

Minister's Arranging Terms Upon Which C. P. R. Shall Construct Crow's Nest R. R.

Ottawa, May 21.—Lord Aberdeen assented to the Jubilee contingent bill and about fifteen others in the senate this afternoon.

Sir Richard Cartwright is leading in the house to-day in the absence of Hon. Mr. Laurier, who is in Montreal.

An announcement regarding the Intercolonial extension to Montreal may be expected very soon. Hon. Mr. Blair said to-day, in answer to questions by Sir Charles Tupper, that he would give a general outline of the arrangement made when the house went into committee on the estimates of the department of railways. The announcement will doubtless be made in a few days.

It is understood that Sir William Van Horne and Mr. Shaughnessy are hard at work with a sub-committee of the ministers arranging the terms upon which the C. P. R. shall construct the Crow's Nest extension through Kootenay.

The vote of $5,000,000 for deepening the St. Lawrence canals will pass almost as a matter of course.

These four things, the fast line, the intercolonial extension, the canal deepening, and the Crow's Nest railway, with the tariff and plebiscite bills, will probably be the sum of the session's business. It is a very good fulfilment of the programme contained in the Queen's speech, and the franchise bill is not, after all, of immediate importance. Before it comes up again next session Quebec may be nearer manhood suffrage than it is to-day. Perhaps it is rather early to look forward to next session, but evidently two great questions are already upon the order paper for it, the proposed railway commission and the franchise bill.

The British-Yukon Chartered Company's bill has passed the railway committee with considerable modifications. This is the Duke of Teck's scheme.

Mr. Mulock informed the house that Jubilee postage stamps of all denominations will be issued about June 29th. The supply will last about three months. Only one set will be given away, and that to the Duke of York.

Montreal, May 21.—The recount in St. Antoine division of Montreal gives Bickerdike, the Liberal, a majority of 17 over Hon. J. S. Hall.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Ald. Harrison Wants the Band Concert Vote For Streets.

A number of notices of motion were posted on the bulletin board at the city hall to be moved at Monday evening's meeting.

Ald. Harrison gives notice that he will move a resolution to rescind the appropriation for band concerts at Beacon Hill Park and place the amount to the credit of the street fund.

Ald. Partridge will move that tenders be called for feed for the corporation horses.

Ald. Stewart will move: "That this council offer a reward of $10 to any person or persons that will lead to the conviction of any persons or persons who have been maliciously scattering tacks on the public streets and highways to the detriment of bicyclists."

Ald. Stewart will also move: "That the mayor be authorized by the council to take such steps as may be necessary to acquire the right to bridge the Victoria harbor at Telegraph street and on a level with Store street. Also to acquire the right of way for a 66 foot street through the Indian reservation to connect in a direct line with Lime street, Victoria West."

PASSED THE SENATE.

Morgan's Resolution Recognizing the War in Cuba.

Washington, D.C., May 20.—At 3:35 p.m. to-day a vote was taken on the Morgan resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. The resolution passed 41 to 14, whereupon the galleries broke into great applause. In the speech of Senator Hale, before the vote was taken, he expressed the opinion that the adoption of the resolution would involve the United States in war.

B. C. WEATHER.

Lillooet, May 21.—Weather cooler, river about stationary.

Yale, May 21.—Partly cloudy and warm; about 75 in the shade. Water rose an inch last night.

George Shedden returned from the Sound this morning.

HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES.

CONTAIN NO ODOR OF NICOTINE.
DO NOT STAIN THE FINGERS.
AND RETAIN FIRE.

AT H. SALMON'S.

SUBMARINE BOAT

Holland's New Torpedo Boat Launched—May Change the Art of Making War.

Propelled by the Combined Agencies of Gasoline and an Electric Storage Battery.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 17.—The Holland sub-marine torpedo boat was launched at Crescent shipyards in this city to-day. The inventor of the boat, John P. Holland, has closely watched the construction of the vessel. The vessel was christened the "Holland," by Mrs. Nixon, wife Lieutenant Lewis Nixon, the constructor. There were few present at the launching.

Inventor Holland says there will not be any attempt at sub-marine evolution for several weeks. The construction of the boat has been eagerly watched all over the country. The boat is cylindrical in shape, is 50 feet 3 inches long, with a four-foot screw-protecting extension. The diameter is 10 feet 3 inches amidships and the model diameter is the same. The boat can travel twelve knots an hour under water or on the surface. The power comes from a gasoline engine and a dynamo, the former to be used when the boat is sailing along the surface, and the latter when she is submerged. It will take less than a minute to submerge the boat and about the same length of time to raise her to the surface. The armament consists of three torpedo tubes, which discharge high explosives. Six men will constitute the crew.

Mr. Holland was asked by the United States, British and Spanish governments to allow a representative on board during the trial trip of the boat, but he refused the request. After a trial trip, he says, he will allow an engineer from each government to see the workings of the boat, which, it is believed, will revolutionize warfare. Several foreign nations have bid for the vessel, but it is likely that Mr. Holland will sell her to the United States.

Mr. Holland thus describes his craft:

Our object is to turn out a sub-marine boat—a type of as nearly perfect sub-marine torpedo boat as it is possible to invent. I have built six of these boats. The first, in 1877, was fourteen feet long, built for private purposes. The second, constructed in 1879, was thirty-one feet long and six feet in diameter. She was built at the Delamater Works. Boat number three was a working model, sixteen and a half feet long by thirty inches in diameter. She was built at Jersey city. Number four—the Zalinski boat, forty by eight feet—was built at Fort Lafayette. Number five, now in construction, at Baltimore, is eighty-five by eleven and a half feet, of 160 tons displacement.

No. 6, the boat which we have launched to-day, is 53 feet long by 10 feet 3 inches in diameter. Her displacement is 75 tons. I intended to put in 300 horse-power engines, but found that they would have to be manufactured to order, so we have a 50 horse-power gasoline engine, and a 50 horse-power electric engine, which will give us 12 knots an hour under or on the surface of the water. For a single hour the electric engine is capable of 150 horse-power.

We want to demonstrate the power and value of a sub-marine boat of this size, containing the highest type of machinery and warlike implements known. As to its success I have no doubt. The second boat I built, which was dubbed the Fenian Ram by a newspaper man, carried me all over New York harbor under water. I could steer it in any direction and could raise or lower it at will. The boat was not intended for the Fenians, but as a legitimate business enterprise in the way of submarine boat building. Then electric storage batteries were unknown. The chief objects we are now after are power and speed. Our present boat will carry three Whitehead torpedoes and a dozen projectiles for the aerial torpedo thrower, each containing 100-pound charges, with a range over the water of 1,800 yards.

With this boat we can bombard a fort, whose guns will be helpless to return fire, for the boat cannot be seen. With it we can enter any harbor, regardless of torpedoes or obstructions, and blow away every impediment in its path. Havana could be reached and bombarded in spite of the Spanish fleet.

The first and greatest desideratum in a sub-marine boat is simplicity. Each man has one thing to do and nothing else. The crew will consist of one pilot, one "operator" or assistant pilot, one electrician, one engineer and two torpedo experts. Six men can run this boat under any fleet of war ships, in any harbor, attack anything on sea or land, and at the same time disappear after each discharge of guns and always be out of reach of the enemy's fire. There is very much less danger in a sub-marine boat of this kind than on any surface boat. If we make a success, and these boats become an established feature of marine and naval service, they will be used for carrying passengers through the much sea, between Dover and Calais. They are absolutely safe and free from motion. Neither fogs nor storms can have any effect on them. There will be no collisions, for they can sail far below the deepest ocean liners. [illegible] can be made along the bottom of the sea in from one to two hours. With compressed air in steel tubes, such as we use in this boat, the ventilation will be perfect. These tubes stand a pressure of 5,000 pounds to the square inch.

When our boat goes to sea for business, she will carry one aerial torpedo thrower, one sub-marine gun, one Whitehead expulsion tube. Even when in action there will be no great inconvenience from recoil or the explosion. The indicators will show exactly where we are. If we approach land a little bell gives the warning. It will be exactly like riding in a well lighted, comfortably seated railway car through a tunnel.

I should now like to be in the Dardanelles with a boat like ours. It would be easy to plant a few charges of dynamite under the Turkish fleet and blow their big ships to fragments.

I consider that there is nothing problematic about this system of submarine warfare. Every point has been demonstrated. We are now making a more perfect model with the highest class of machinery to work it.

In 1883, when I was sailing around on the bottom of New York harbor, I found that we could go anywhere with perfect safety. Off Castle Point, Hoboken, we were within three feet of the rocky bottom and forty-seven feet below the surface. Yet at that depth the engine worked perfectly, giving us a speed of nine miles an hour. With our present boat I expect to go sixteen knots an hour before I finish with her.

The difference between a boat of this type and an ordinary torpedo boat which sails on the surface is beyond words to express. In rough weather life on a torpedo boat is horrible. After a rough trip the crew have to be sent to the hospital for treatment. In a gale such a boat could not live. We are indifferent to storms. We can accompany a fleet of the biggest warships in the roughest sea. Besides the quarters for the crew we have a cabin 15 by 10 feet for the accommodation of experts or visitors who may accompany us. The temperature in the engine rooms of rams and torpedo boats is almost insupportable. We shall be perfectly cool, having the temperature of the sea surrounding the boat. While ships are covered with ice, we, deep in the sea, will be as comfortable as by our firesides at home. The boat will not be in danger of sinking, as she is always sunk. She cannot leak, because her double bottom is always filled with water for ballast.

If I had a contract to attack Havana I would skim the bottom of Havana bay, rise to the surface, and with the camera-obscura see on a sheet of paper before me a picture of the harbor with its shipping. I would ram holes in the ordinary war ships and blow up the armored vessels. If I did not wish to sink them I would use the aerial torpedo guns and cave in the decks, and then practice on the forts at my leisure. The power of these weapons is enormous. The muzzle energy of the sub-marine gun is 150 foot tons, enough to force projectiles through any obstruction.

In using the torpedo thrower the recoil from the gun pushes the boat back into the water out of sight, so that she cannot be located by the enemy. The twenty-one tons of electric storage batteries in the bottom of the boat always keep her right side up, the centre of gravity always being under the centre of buoyancy. In our fifty-three foot boat we shall carry enough gasoline fuel in tanks surrounded by sea water to make a 2,000 mile voyage. The telescopic turret can be projected three feet above water in from one to two seconds. The pilot inside can thus obtain a view of his surroundings. When that is impossible the camera-obscura thrust above the water will throw a picture of the harbor or sea for miles around—throw it down a tube on to a sheet of paper—giving a photographic view of all that is going on above the sea.

—The assertion that some day man will be a hairless animal is scorned by scientists. Already Hall's Hair Renewer is accomplishing wonders in arresting baldness.

RATHER LATE IN THE DAY.

An Effort to Connect the Rev. Dr. Gibson With the Murder of Minnie Williams.

San Francisco, May 19.—A very important witness in the Minnie Williams case was discovered yesterday in Mrs. Schwaltzer. She positively affirms that on April 12, 1893, the day before the body of Minnie Williams was found in the Emmanuel Baptist church, she saw the unfortunate girl with the Rev. J. George Gibson on the Alameda ferry boat, coming to this city.

Mrs. Schwaltzer is about 30 years old. she says her attention was attracted to the person whom she identified as the Rev. Mr. Gibson because of his clerical appearance and the further fact that he he carried the girl's basket, and seemed very solicitous for her welfare.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson's neck is somewhat disfigured by old scars, and Mrs. Schwaltzer says she observed such scars on Miss Williams' companion, and they served to impress the features of the man upon her memory.

Although Mrs. Schwaltzer is a resident of the city, and for the past two years has been aware of the fact that Theodore Durrant is accused of the murder, her reluctance to have her name involved in the notorious case in any manner has prevented her from appearing until now.

She explains that she thought her testimony would not be necessary, but after Durrant had been sentenced to death and removed to San Quentin to await the execution of the judgment against him, she considered the matter carefully and decided it was time reveal what she knew.

REV. J. C. SPEER.

The Clergyman Who is Coming to the Metropolitan Church.

The Toronto Globe of last Saturday has a portrait of the Rev. J. C. Speer, accompanied by the following sketch:

In the removal to the Metropolitan Methodist church, at Victoria, B. C., of the Rev. J. C. Speer, whose portrait appears in this issue, Methodism in Toronto is about to lose one of its most prominent preachers. The reverend gentleman has had a successful ministerial career, and although but a young man now, he has for the past four years been pastor of one of the most important charges in Canadian Methodism, viz., the Broadway Methodist Tabernacle of this city, the church building not only being one of the handsomest in the Dominion, but having also a large and most critical congregation. Since Mr. Speer's pastorate here he has made many [illegible] by whom he is greatly beloved, but with all those of other denominations with whom he has come in contact. As an evangelical preacher he is known as earnest, forcible and fearless, and these characteristics combined with a fineness of thought and good descriptive powers make him one of the most acceptable pulpit men in the connection. He is a man who possesses the courage of his convictions, never being afraid to give expression to them when a question of right and wrong is to be decided or any social evil to be condemned. In him are to be found the qualities of a true man with a sympathetic and kind nature. He at once wins his way into the affections of his people. So popular was he with the Broadway Tabernacle congregation that they invited and retained him for the fourth year, and his was the first fourth year term granted by the Toronto conference. Since his pastorate he has not only had the satisfaction of seeing his congregation grow in spirituality and numbers, but the debt has been materially reduced and the last annual report stated that the church was never in a better position, while the utmost harmony exists throughout all its departments.

Not only has he been honored and his talents appreciated by his own people, but also by those whom he associated in the conduct of affairs outside his own charge, he having occupied the position of the vice-presidency of the Toronto Ministerial Association and having been for two years president of the Epworth League of the central district of Toronto. Last year he was elected chairman of the Central District of Methodism in the city, being the youngest man ever placed in this important position.

Besides winning distinction as a minister, Mr. Speer upon the lecture platform has been equally successful and his services have been much in demand. Also as a poetical writer his verses have been very highly esteemed and appreciated.

Mr. Speer, who possesses a fine physique of athletic appearance and erect carriage, was born in Peterborough county in the year 1854, receiving the early part of his education at the public school, and at the age of eighteen, as the result of special services then being conducted by the Rev. N. S. Burwash, he began to study for the ministry. He spent two years in the Montreal Wesleyan College, where he took the S.T.L. course under the late Rev. Dr. Douglas, as well as a special course in McGill University.

Two years before and for a similar term after he left college he preached on the Manitoulin circuit, which was fifty miles long by thirty miles wide. Since then he has preached at different places, coming from Richmond Hill to Toronto. What Toronto loses in his removal, the Metropolitan church of Victoria, B. C., will gain, and Mr. Speer may be assured of a welcome to Toronto whenever he decides to return to his native province. Mr. Speer leaves for his new charge on the 25th of this month.

Listowel, Sept. 22nd, 1896.
Edmanson, Bates & Co.,
Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in saying that Dr. Chase's Ointment, Pills and Catarrh Cure and Linseed and Turpentine are selling well, and are giving every satisfaction. Many of my customers have spoken highly in their praise.
Yours truly.
J. A. HACKING.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Congress Concurs in the Resolution to Vote Relief For Americans.

Washington, May 20.—Interest in the Cuban question was focused upon the house to-day and the galleries were filled. On the republican side more than half the chairs were occupied, many members having returned to the city in response to the message from the chairman of the caucus.

Simpson, of Kansas, demanded the reading in full of the journal, after it had been read in the usual abbreviated form. Under the rules the speaker was compelled to grant the request. Then Simpson made the point that is was stated by the journal that certain bills were referred to committees, whereas no committees had been appointed.

Simpson was silenced by the previous question being demanded and sustained by the republicans.

The decks having been cleared, Dalzell, from the committee on rules, reported a rule for the consideration of the senate Cuban relief resolution, providing for a vote after two hours' debate.

Bailey thereupon endeavored to secure recognition to present the views of the minority of the committees.

The speaker recognized Dalzell to demand the previous question.

There was a sharp skirmish between Reed and Dalzell on one side and Bailey on the other, in the course of which Bailey remarked that he knew that the republicans did not intend to give the minority any opportunity to be heard, but advised them to carry out theor programme with some degree of decency, whereupon he was applauded by the galleries.

Simpson shouted: "Don's ask for decency from that side."

The proposition Bailey was attempting to present was a substitute rule for the consideration of Morgan's resolution for the recognition of belligerency of the insurgents which is now before the senate after appropriation for relief had been disposed of.

Senator Thurston finished his Cuban resolution by declaring that the United States should send her strongest battleship to Cuba and station her at the harbor of Havana, where her frowning guns might awe the spirit of tyranny and revive hope in those struggling to be free. Elkins followed in opposition to the resolution.

At the close of the Cuban debate on the special offer of the house, Bailey offered a motion to recommit with instruction to report both resolutions together.

This being declared out of order an appeal was taken, followed by a motion to table the appeal on which the roll call was had.

The republicans voted solidly for tabling and the motion carried.

The motion to refer the Morgan resolution to the foreign relations committee was lost. Vote: Yeas, 19; nays, 34.

Fairbanks, republican, of Indiana, then took the floor to deliver a set speech on the Morgan resolution.

Senator Fairbanks closed by offering an amendment for intervention by this [illegible] Gallery, of Louisiana, followed in a set speech.

Fairbanks' amendment for intervention for Cuban independence and tendering the good office of this government to that end, was tabled: 35 to 15.

The house unanimously passed the Cuban relief resolution appropriating $50,000 for food supplies.

—A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say and their husbands say so too!

QUICK TIME TO KOOTENAY.
For Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Kaslo and all Kootenay and Kettle River mining points travel via Northern Pacific Railway, the fast line. Only 22 hours to Spokane; 31 hours to Rossland; 33 hours to Nelson; 36 hours to Kalso. Rates as via other lines.
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

Constipation
Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Hood's Pills

CZAR TO THE SULTAN.

Text of the Message Asking for the Cessation of Hostilities.

London, May 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople gives the text of the Czar's message to the Sultan asking for the cessation of hostilities as follows: "Your Imperial Majesty will not feel astonished by the fact that, encouraged by the evidence of sincere friendship and neighborly feeling which exists between us, I take upon myself the task of addressing to Your August Sensibility my earnest expression of the wish that you will crown the heroic successes of your soldiers by a suspension of hostilities. This is a course which will be in entire accord with the firmness and peaceful moderation you evinced at the commencement of the campaign. Your Imperial Majesty will thus accomplish an act which will be entirely in conformity with wisdom and moderation, and which will serve to still further augument the respect and admiration you personally inspire, and of which I will forever retain in memory. I pray your Imperial Majesty to be good enough to believe in my unalterable friendship."

The Sultan replied, expressing lively and sincere thanks, and informing the Czar that he had ordered the Turkish commanders to stop fighting. In conclusion the Sultan said: "I pray your Imerial Majesty also to take into consideration that I was for friendly intervention of the powers to assure the re-establishment of peace, having for its result the safeguarding the rights and postige of my government and the maintenance of general peace."

Athens, May 20.—Crown Prince Constantine to-day had a long conference by telegraph from Lamia with premier Ralli. Ralli, in the course of an interview to-day, said: "The indemnity which Greece will pay Turkey will be in proportion to the resources of Greece and her financial position. The cession of territory is out of the question. Greece cannot accept a modification of the strategic frontier, which would render easy the raiding of Greek territory by armed bands, and which would compell Greece to maintain a numerous army in order to prevent such incursions."

ROBBED IN SEATTLE.

An Old Lady en Route to the Kootenay Country Loses $250.

Seattle, May 20.—Mrs. Margaret Norrington, an English woman who is on her way to the Kootenay country to visit her son, was robbed of $250 last night in a room in some Washington street lodging house. Patrick Burns, a bartender at Billy Newman's Diamond saloon, was arrested this morning on complaint of the old lady and a charge will be placed against him this afternoon. The case has many interesting features and her experience, as she tells it, is substantially as follows:

She is the wife of Capt. James Norrington, deceased, late of the British army, and she carries with her his sword and two medals, one awarded for long and faithful service and the other for bravery on the battlefield. She left England about two months ago, going to New Zealand to visit her son, but after she had commenced her journey he went to the Kootenay country. She followed him to San Francisco and from there to Seattle, arriving from Victoria several days ago on the Kingston.

One of the first places Mrs. Norrington entered on coming to Seattle was the Diamond saloon on Washington street. She said she felt sick and wanted some ele to cure her. In this saloon she met Pat Burns, a well-appearing fellow, who has an especial fancy for the ladies, especially if they have money. Now Mrs. Norrington is 60 years of age and believed her age and demeanor would protect her. Burns was gallant and offered to show her about and do what he could for her. Yesterday afternoon she had her English money changed and was shown about the town by Burns. Burns secured her a room in some lodging house, the location of which she cannot remember, but is trying to find to-day in company of an officer.

About 4 o'clock in the morning, she says, she heard a noise at the door and looking up saw Burns, who said he had returned for a pen which he had left. Telling him not to touch her money she thought no more about it until about 7 o'clock, when she found her wealth had been taken. She reported the matter at headquarters but would hardly believe that Burns would do such a thing who had only a few hours before been so polite and gallant. Burns denies the whole matter but says he had seen the old lady around the saloons for the last few days. The crowd Burns travels in has been very lucky in such affairs in the past but in this case the victim was not [illegible] money. Burns is in jail and Mrs. Norrington with the matron, Mrs. Taylor.

HOT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Only Twice in 26 Years Have There Been Hotter Days in May.

San Francisco, May 20.—The weather was excessively hot here yesterday, and early in the day the thermometer gave indications of breaking the record for the first 19 days in May. It arose all morning at an alarming rate until Noon, when it reached 88 degrees. Then it stopped, and all chances of a new record were gone. But it came very close to making a new mark, for only twice in 26 years have there been hotter days in May prior to the 19th.

—Juvenile bicycles, boys' and girls', $25 and $30, at Weller Bros.

—A fine stock of lace curtains at Weller Bros.

IN some parts of the world fire is yet produced in this difficult and arduous way. . . . .
In Canada the people produce fire by the use of
E. B. Eddy's Matches.

CANADIAN NEWS.

C.P.R.—Appointments—Early Dissolution of Ontario Legislature.

Winnipeg, May 20.—In recording appointments announced on the Pacific division of the C.P.R. an error was made as to the location of Mr. Beasley, who was mentioned as superintendent of the Vancouver subdivision. A new subdivision has been created of branch lines in Kootenay district known as Nelson division, and Mr. Beasley has been appointed to this division, with headquarters at Nelson. Wm. Downey, the present divisional superintendent at Vancouver, is retained in that position.

Toronto, May 20.—The Telegram to-night says all signs points strongly to an early dissolution of the Ontario legislature.

M. Sweet, chief postoffice inspector left here yesterday on an official visit to Manitoba and British Columbia.

—"Ten people out of a dozen are invalids," says a recent medical authority. At least eight out of these ten, it is safe to allow, are suffering from some form of blood-disease which a persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would be sure to cure. Then, don't be an invalid.

—If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small, and easy to take. Don't forget this.

—Do you think of buying a bicycle? If so, see Weller Bros.' stock of Ramblers and Ideals. A special feature in these machines is the famous G. & J. tire.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license of the Niagara Cafe, on the Gorge, now held in the name of R. C. Davies, to Capt. W. Holmes.

JOS. LOEWEN.
my18 Att'y for R. C. Davies.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license of the Mirror saloon, now held by me, to W. T. Marshall and W. S. Wedde.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
Victoria, B. C., May 5th, 1897.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, for a transfer of the license of the Grove Saloon, Esquimalt road, now held by me, to James S. Rollin.

ELIZABETH PAYNE.
Victoria, B. C., May 7th, 1897.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license of the Clarence Saloon, now held by us, to Mr. R. Eurick.

WALKER & McDONALD.
Victoria, B. C., 30th May, 1897.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post 1½ miles from the head of Longborough Inlet, situate on Fraser Bay; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south to shore line; thence following shore line in a southerly direction to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

M. KING.
April 12th, 1897. ap26

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next sitting for a private bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point on the south boundary line of British Columbia between the 134th and 136th degrees of longitude at the head of Lynn Canal, or at some point nearly due north thereof, and thence northerly and westerly by the most feasible route to Fort Selkirk, with power to construct, maintain and operate branch lines and all necessary bridges, ferry boats, wharves, docks, warehouses, elevators, and to construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to build, own and operate steam and other vessels, to take and use water for generating electricity and other purposes, and to acquire foreshore rights and lands for the right of way, station grounds and other necessities, and to acquire lands and other bonuses or aid from the Government of Canada and British Columbia or from any municipal corporation or person to aid in the construction of the said railway and make traffic and other arrangements with other railway companies or persons and for all other usual and necessary powers and privileges, and also for power to levy a royalty on all precious metals passing outwards over the said road when constructed, and to carry on business of general trading company and express company; also to own, manage and lease hotels, to mine, explore and develop mineral lands and to carry on a general mining business and any business incidental to any of the purposes aforesaid, and with the approval and consent of the Dominion Government to administer the territory known as the Yukon Territory in Canada under conditions to be prescribed.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for the Applicants, Victoria, B.C.
Dated at the City of Victoria, British Columbia, this 24th day of February, 1897.
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN.

DENTISTRY.

LEWIS HALL, D.D.S., DENTIST.
Special attention given to porcelain jackets. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets. m21

R. NASH, D.D.S., DENTIST,
Office, Moody Block, corner Yates and Broad Streets. Crown and Bridge work a specialty.

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S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vanvouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable, experienced young women as chamber maids in hotel. For particulars apply Times office.

TRUSTWORTHY nurse wanted.—Apply to Mrs. Gilbert, 124 Katherine street, Beacon Hill. my20-2t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Tenders for the erection of a dwelling house for W. C. Brown, Sooenos. Plans and specifications to be seen at C. Dobson's, Duncan's Station. All tenders to be in by 1st day of June. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. my20-1t

SALESMEN WANTED in every district to handle reliable goods; new season; samples free; salary from the start. For particulars write Luke Bros. Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A portion of the N. & S. Saanich Agricultural Society's land in South Saanich, containing 64 acres more or less, about 20 acres clear; never failing stream of water. For further particulars apply to the secretary, H. F. Haldorn, Turgoose P. O., B. C. m5-tf-d-w

FOR SALE—Fourteen acres land three miles from city; all fenced and cleared; five-roomed house, large barn and other buildings; just the place for small fruits and poultry. Would lease if suitable tenant offers. Address T. R. Ella, 208 Fort street. oc26tf

TO LET.

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

FURNISHED front bay window rooms for housekeeping, on ground floor, with private kitchen, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Tin Smiths and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best designs of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplies at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

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361 Broadway, New York.

THE BRIDGE TRIAL

Chief Justice Davie's Charge to the Jury in the Case of Mrs. Gordon.

Questions Submitted and the Answers —Legal Points Yet To Be Decided.

Vancouver, May 20.—The Point Ellice bridge disaster case was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. On the bench besides His Lordship Chief Justice Davie were Mr. Justice McColl and Justice Bole.

The chief justice in summing up said: This is an action by the widow of the late Jesse B. Gordon, on behalf of herself, two children, aged 14 and 9 respectively, and one step-son, aged 20, to recover damages against the corporation of the city of Victoria and the Consolidated Railway Company there, on account of the death of her husband, which occurred at Victoria on the 26th of May last whilst the deceased was riding on a tramcar of the defendant company, and travelling over a bridge within the corporation limits, under the control, power and management of the corporation. For facility of expression I shall, as has been done during the trial, refer to the city as the corporation, and to the tramcar company as the company.

It seems that the 26th May was a holiday and that large crowds were attracted to a sham fight in the neighborhood of Esquimalt, and that the company's cars ran there from Victoria, in the course of the journey passing over two bridges—the first the Rock Bay bridge and the second Point Ellice bridge. The deceased appears to have been one of the first to enter the car and to have secured a seat when the car was standing near Campbell's corner in the principal thoroughfare of the city. Immediately afterwards the car was thronged with passengers, which caused the deceased to relinquish his seat to a female passenger. When the car started there was barely standing room, the number of passengers being estimated at 100, which number was not decreased, although some may have got on and off until the car reached Point Ellice bridge. Another car similarly loaded was just ahead of the car in question, and had emerged from the bridge just as this one commenced to cross. It was a truss bridge containing two spans and upon reaching the first span it collapsed. The car plunged through into the water below and fifty and more passengers, including the plaintiff's husband, Jesse B. Gordon, were drowned or killed by the falling timbers. I will deal with the cases against each defendant separately; first that against the corporation, then that against the company. Although at the time of the disaster the bridge was unquestionably within the limits and under the control of the corporation it was not so at the time of construction. It was built by he government in 1885, and was then outside the city limits. The limits were extended in 1890, the extension taking effect on January 8th, 1891, as to expressly include Point Ellice bridge. The corporation has supreme power over the bridges within its limits under section 50 Municipal Act subsections 122, 129 and 136. The corporation had by by-law given permission to the tramway company, to lay tracks and operate tramways upon the streets and bridges within the limits of the city, subject to their supervision and control. This was before the extension of the limits and consequently did not include Point Ellice bridge. Section [illegible], subsection (a) of the Municipal Act, 1892, provides that in case of an addition is made to the limits of any municipality the bylaws and resolutions of such municipality shall extend to such additional limits, and shall continue in force until altered or repealed by the council. Whether this provision gave the company power to run tramways over Point Ellice bridge we are not concerned to enquire, as antecedent to the extension the then company had under an act of the legislature power to construct, maintain and operate their tramway over any highways or bridges between Victoria and the town of Esquimalt which would of course include Point Ellice bridge. That power was subject then to the supervision of the chief commissioner of lands and works, but from and after the extension it is clear under section 10 of the Municipal Act, 1892, and the by-law of the city, that the power of supervision was transferred to the corporation. This is rendered additionally clear by Cap. 63 of 1894, section 12, and its subsections placing the supervision and control wholly in the hands of the corporation and their officers, and ever since the exhaustion of the limits, the corporation have exercised this control. In the year 1892 an accident occurred on the same bridge, to the same car, by the breaking of one of the beams, but fortunately unattended with disastrous consequences. The corporation then repaired the bridge themselves and authorised the tram company to also make certain alterations, of which repairs and alterations I shall speak again directly. I refer to them in this connection as indicating the entire control and ownership which the council exercised over the bridge. Moreover it was then replanked and the corporation appropriated the old planking and sold it. In view of the statutes, by-laws and actions of the council, it is idle for them now to contend that they did not control the bridge and supervise the operations of the tramway company. It, however, becomes necessary to still further consider the repairs and alterations made in 1892, which caused them and how they were executed, for the liability of the corporation at least seems principally to turn on these questions.

The first thing which must have attracted their attention to the state of the bridge was a letter from a practical bridge builder, Mr. Theodore P. West, who had recently built a bridge running parallel with this one, viz.: the railway bridge crossing the harbor to the south of this one. His letter is important so I shall read it in full. (Letter read.) It seems that the city engineer minimised the danger so graphically and forcibly pointed out by Mr. West and that the council by a majority, sustained the engineer against the protests of Alderman Smith and Richards, who gave evidence before you, and being both practical men, and one of them presumably conversant with the plans and specifications of the bridge, they examined the bridge, and came to the conclusion, and so reported to the council, that the bridge was unsafe. Now I was much impressed, and I am sure you must have been too with the clear and common sense light in which Mr. Cassidy put the action of the majority in sustaining the engineer, who had reported favorably to the bridge. His argument I am sure was unanswerable. When you have an engineer you repose confidence in him, and so long as you do so it is not for members of deliberate bodies to oppose their own professional views to his. If you have not confidence in your engineer, discharge him and get one in whom you have, but so long as he has your confidence, it can only create disorder if his opinions and his advice are to be set aside. So I think the council must be exonerated from all blame so far. But they did not act on this principle afterwards; unfortunately not. The accident of 1892 happens and Mr. Wilmot, the engineer, writes them on the 15th June, 1892, reporting the accident, and its temporary repair, but that eight more beams are rotten and he recommends iron beams throughout at a cost of $1,500. Nothing seems to have been done until the 20th of June, when he writes this letter: "I beg to call your attention to the fact that tramcars and heavily loaded wagons still cross Point Ellice bridge, although that structure was reported unsafe for such traffic at a meeting of the council on the 15th inst., and a notice to the same effect published in one of the daily newspapers. If the bridge is not closed at once a serious accident is liable to occur at any moment as the bridge is in a decidedly dangerous condition." In response to this stirring appeal the council authorized not iron beams at $1,500, but "wood floor beams," estimated cost $560. However, I must in this connection call your attention to Mr. Wilmot's excuse for the council, that wood beams were as good, but would not last so long. A great deal has been said against Mr. Wilmot in this case, but if his advice about the iron beams had been taken, would, this calamity, in human probability, have happened?

However, so far the law imposes no liability on the corporation. They may be prosecuted by indictment for failure to repair and maintain highways and bridges, nonfeasance as it is called, but, by personal action, not. At least for the purpose of your finding that is the law which I have to lay down. The only thing for which they are liable is some active wrongdoing or misfeasance. Whether such misfeasance is established by the fact that the running of 20-ton tram cars was permitted over a bridge intended for no such traffic may be a matter to be hereafter considered. At present, in point of law I think not, for the legislature had given the distinct privilege of running over the bridge. What you have to turn your minds to now is the way in which the alterations and repairs were made in 1892. Was there misfeasance then—I am dealing only with the case of the corporation, and in [illegible] the corporation is equally liable for any wrongdoing of the company in respect of the alteration and repairs to the bridge as they are for their own. What the tramway company did was under the authority and supervision of the corporation and was as much the work of the corporation as if they had done it themselves. See exhibit 11, Wilmot letter of 29th July. Now the work done by the city was: 9 new floor beam put in; the substitution of stirrups, or irons going round the beams, for yoke hangers which were bored through the beams; and replanking the bridge diagonally. The work of the tramway company was the putting in of longitudinal stringers 10x12 under each rail for the length of the bridge, and dividing the planking into sections, thus enabling them to lay their rails, (T rails being substituted for the previous flat rails,) upon the stringers instead of upon the planking as theretofore.

As we all understand, the yoke hangers, or stirrups, as the case may be, are important factors in the bridge, for by them were attached to the beams the diagonals, counters and paraphernalia which held the structure together. If one of them gave away, the whole affair collapses. Of these yoke hangers or stirrups, at least one did break on the occasion of the disaster, and here I wish to correct a wrong impression under which I labored, and so expressed myself during the trial, as to the broken yoke hanger. I gathered from not closely enough following the evidence, that this broken hanger was one of the welded stirrups, and had broken at the weld. If so, the liability of the corporation would have been complete. But upon reading the extension of the shorthand notes, I find I was mistaken, and that the broken hanger referred to by Mr. Yorke was one of the original yoke hangers. Yorke leaves this in doubt, but the evidence of Bell clears it up. But there is more about the substituted stirrups than this. The undisputed evidence of McIntosh, who did the 1892 corporation repairs by day work, proves that instead of providing new irons altogether for the stirrups, he had them manufactured out of the yoke hangers, and in order to do this they had to be lengthened, and two fresh pieces of iron put in each hanger, welded or spliced in between the screw thread and the rest of the iron. Thus there were four welds in each stirrup, and 16 stirrups, or four times 16 welds for the whole work. These welds were made by the blacksmith without supervision of any kind or character, and whether badly or perfectly made is wholly conjectural, and you have heard the evidence as [illegible] iron. Moreover, we have nothing to show whether any of these stirrups broke or not, or whether one of them was the first to break. In this view of the matter, the failure of the defendant corporation to call any testimony is important, and as the whole, or nearly so, of the debris of the bridge is in their possession, the failure to produce it and satisfy you by incontrovertable evidence, viz.: the production of the stirrups themselves or at least by the evidence of those who had examined them at the first, that none of the stirrups were broken, at least at the weld, is remarkable. Mr. Bell's report upon the whole thing after 60 days' examination, and which would presumably clear the matter up, is kept from you, so far as the evidence shows, because the corporation will not pay him for the services he had rendered. Mr. Wilson dwells upon all these things, and properly so. If a prisoner in a criminal case declines, now that he has the privilege, to go into the witness box, a strong presumption of guilt arises against him, although in mercy to a supposed criminal, the law permits no comment or allusion to be made on his failure to go into the witness box. In a civil case if a party withholds evidence, ocular or verbal, which would decide the case for or against him, it is the subject of the gravest comment. I am not sure that this inference against the city is not displaced in this case; whilst the wreckage is in possession of the city, it is at the garbage wharf, and the plaintiff can inspect it as well as anyone else, that is, what of it remains there; and we have also the evidence of Bell that so far as he recollects, there was only one broken yoke hanger or stirrup. But then he tells us, and this is most important again that there was one missing yoke hanger or stirrup. This missing stirrup, if it be one, or yoke hanger, might, and probably would, tell the whole tale. In the absence of evidence by the city, and of Mr. Bell's 60 days' investigation, which the city might have brought before you, it is for you to draw your own inferences and conclusions, whether favorable to the corporation or unfavorable. You will also consider what effect, if any, the laying of these two stringers by the tramway company to carry the rails had on the stability of the bridge, whether it unduly increased the load, and also the effect of cutting the planking, whether this act had or had not any effect by casting the weight on the already burdened side, where the rails were laid, instead of in some measure distributing the burden. There is also some evidence to show that the constant screwing up of the braces was injurious. These are all matters for your consideration as against the corporation.

Now about the tramway company. Very little of what I have been saying can be made to apply to them. You must always bear in mind that they came into prominence only on the 1st of May, or a little over three weeks before the disaster. Their neglect or defaults date only from then, for, although Mr. Wilson was to furnish me with authorities showing that the railway company were responsible for the acts and defaults of their predecessors, he has not done so, and as at present advised, I am of the opinion that they are in no way responsible for the doings of any company which preceeded them. It was hinted by Mr. Wilson that the change of companies was only a shuffle, but there is nothing to show that it was not bona fide, and, indeed, Mr. McKillican's testimony shows it to have been so. He was appointed receiver by the supreme court and continued as such until the 1st of May, when the new company, presumably under purchase from the debenture holders, took charge, wiping the former company altogether out of existence. From the 7th of June, 1895, until the 8th of January, 1896, the property was in the hands and management of the supreme court, and the evidence shows the same cars and traffic were operated on the bridge as afterwards. If the accident had happened then who would have been responsible? The new company merely caried on the business in the same way as had been going on for the preceeding four years. Nothing had happened to cause them to doubt the sufficiency of the bridge and in the three weeks they had had possession they could hardly been expected to have made an examination. However, they were fully responsible for the manner in which the cars were managed on the 26th of May, and if the car was overloaded and liability ensues for such overloading, they are responsible therefor. It has been urged that the unfortunate Mr. Gordon brought about his own death by voluntarily travelling on an overloaded car, was guilty of contributory negligence as it is called. I do not think that is so. Contributory negligence cannot be shown by establishing the fact that if the sufferer had taken some course or exercised some precaution or control altogether antecedent to the happened, the accident might not have occurred. A man cannot be deemed guilty of contributory negligence if he does what 99 out of every 100 would do and not one man out of a hundred would have hesitated to cross Point Ellice bridge in the car that day, loaded although it was. You need not trouble yourselves about that question, that is the contributory negligence of Mr. Gordon having brought about his own death practically.

(His Lordship then put to the jury the questions numbered 1, 2 and 3 as below.) His Lordship continued: After having answered the above questions, please say whether in your belief any of the substituted stirrups put in by the corporation broke either at the welds or otherwise. These questions, if exhaustively answered, as I have no doubt they will be, ought to decide the case. Mr. Wilson, however, has asked me to submit a number of other questions of which I allow the following: (His Lordship then put the further questions below.)

His Lordship continued: Having disposed of these questions, you will then turn your attention, if necessary, to the question of damages. Damages are entire as against both defendants if liable. In estimating them, we must discard all sentiment and feeling. They must not be vindictive or exemplary, simply because you may think the Corporation or the Company had been negligent, or even unpardonably reckless. You must remember in the case of the Corporation that it is a body of innocent ratepayers who will have to foot the bill. Not the officers or members of the Corporation any further than ratepayers. You must give Mrs. Gordon fair and reasonable compensation for her pecuniary loss, not damages for the pain and sorrow of being deprived of her husband, or the children of their father. In estimating this, you are by no means bound to calculate his life and income upon insurance principals, and to allow the plaintiff capitalisation of her husband's income of $125 per month during the whole of his expectant life of 21 years. To do so would be to leave wholly out of consideration the contingencies of existance and fortune. Mr. Gordon might have been earning an income of $125 this month, and the next, through no fault of his, he might have been out of employment, without any prospect of work, and his wife and children dependent upon him. Or on the other hand, he might have been stricken with paralysis or some other disease which would render helpless for his expectant life, even if he had lived to the last day. All such contingencies have to be taken into account. You cannot safely act the part of insurers or guarantors that for 21 years Mr. Gordon would earn $125 per month. You must take into full consideration the risk and chances of life and return such a fair and reasonable as (taking also into account that, through her husband's prudence, Mrs. Gordon has already received $5,000) you think she ought fairly to receive.

The jury then retired.

Mr. Cassidy took formal objections to His Lordship's charge to the jury.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. McPhillips also raised several questions, and the discussion continued until about 1 o'clock, when the Court adjourned one hour for lunch.

Upon resuming at 2 p.m., the following question was suggested by His Lordship: Was the condition of the bridge such as reasonably to justify the belief on the part of the company that it would sustain the weight of the car in question loaded as it was at the time of the accident—

(a). On the 1st of May when they commenced operations?

(b.) On the day of the accident?

The jury was then called in to be directed by His Lordship on several points as wished by counsel. After this was done, Mr. J. W. Burnett, foreman of the jury, said they had already come to a decision on the questions submitted.

His Lordship then read the questions following the third, being those suggested by Mr. Wilson:

1 Q.—What was the proximate, that is to say, the immediate cause of the accident?

A.—We find the accident was caused by the breaking of an hanger. This we consider proved by the fact that one was broken, and no other strain so great could have been put upon it at the time of the accident as that caused by the cars passing over it; we further think the missing hanger strengthens this conclusion.

2 Q.—Was the corporation blameable for such cause, and how?

A.—Yes, because having been made aware of the bad condition of the bridge, through the report of the engineer and otherwise, they attempted repairs, but the work was not done sufficiently well to strengthen the structure. In our opinion it was their duty to ascertain the carrying capacity of the bridge before allowing such heavy vars to pass over it.

3 Q.—Was the accident due to any act or negligence on the part of the railway, and if so, describe such act or negligence?

A.—No.

After having passed the above questions, please say whether in your belief any of the substituted stirrups put in by the corporation broke, whether at the welds or otherwise, and how?

A.—There is no evidence to show, in our opinion. The stringers must have broken at the welds, otherwise it would have been attached to the floor beam.

Q.—Did the corporation at the time of the repairs made in 1892, know the plan and design of the bridge, the method of construction, and the nature of the material employed and the capacity of the bridge?

A.—No.

Q.—If not, could the corporation have readily acquired that information, and did they refrain from so doing?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the corporation assume entire control and management of the bridge, and if so, when?

A.—Yes; January, 1891.

Q.—Did the company first begin to run big cars across the bridge before or after the corporation assumed control of the bridge?

A.—After.

Q.—Did the corporation, with a view to increased traffic and the use by the company of larger cars, make any alterations in the bridge?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were such alterations, if any, done properly, having regard to the intended use by the company of large cars, such as the one in which the deceased was carried?

A.—No.

Q.—Did the then company in 1892, with the consent of the corporation, make any alterations in the brfidge?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were such alterations by the company proper, having regard to the intended use by the company of large cars, such as the one in which the deceased was carried?

A.—It might have been better.

Q.—Was the bridge, after the changes made by the corporation and the company, strong enough to carry the large cars alone? Ditto, when loaded to their fullest capacity?

A.—No.

Q—Was the car in which the deceased was carried overloaded at the time of the accident?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the company, with the consent of the corporation, use cars of a size and weight beyond the strength of the bridge to carry?

A.—Yes.

The jury then retired to consider the question of damages and returned in a short time. They awarded to Mrs. Gordon, $7,000, to the step-son $500, to the lad of 14 years $1,000, and to the boy of 9 years $1,500, a total of $10,000. They had deducted the $5,000 accident insurance.

His Lordship thanked the jury and discharged them.

He then gave judgment in favor of the tramway company with costs, and reserved judgment in the case of the corporation to be moved for, upon notice.

Peterborough, Oct. 22, 1896.

To Messrs. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of Dr. Chase's K. & L. Pills. They prove themselves to be just what they are recommended for, and are one of the best selling pills that I have ever handled.

J. D. TULLY, Druggist.

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In the matter of good health tempor- [illegible] ... never be last- [illegible] ... soon know [illegible] ... are using [illegible] ... incident in their ex- [illegible] ... for the day, [illegible] ... in getting at the [illegible] ... are literally [illegible] South American Nervine. They [illegible] not viewing it as a nine-days' won- [illegible] ... and experienced men [illegible] been studying this medicine for [illegible] with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine [illegible] of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, located at the base of the brain. In his belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same [illegible] Indeed the ordinary layman [illegible] recognized this principle [illegible] Everyone knows that [illegible] affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which [illegible] nerve centres and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The treatment [illegible] ble with medical treatment [illegible] ally, and [illegible] is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of [illegible] healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence only of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hands?

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MYTHICAL FORTUNES.

Every now and then paragraphs appear in the papers telling how some hitherto obscure and usually poverty-stricken person has unexpectedly fallen heir to a fortune left him by some relative in foreign lands. The estate in question is invariably large, so that even if the newly discovered heir is entitled to but a part, that share is enough to make him a Croesus among his humble neighbors, But somehow the account never gets so far as to describe an actual taking possession of the fortune; it it related that this proceeding is delayed only until certain formalities have been complied with, or until he crosses the Atlantic, or until the next steamer arrives and brings him the titles to the property, but for some reason he sinks immediately into his former obscurity, and if he really gets the money the public never hears of it. It is probable that such tales are sometimes put into circulation by crafty persons engaged in prosecuting so-called claims against other mythical estates of fabulous value in order that the hopes of the victims may be stimulated; but when they have a foundation in truth the chances are that the property inherited amounts to little compared with the imposing figures published.

As showing how such things are exaggerated, a case just reported from a Pennsylvania town is in point. In this instance the estate is on this side of the Atlantic and the claimants on the other, and is that of a deceased Hungarian, who migrated to this country some years ago. He was industrious and frugal, and, before he died, was classed by his simple-minded neighbors as wealthy. The report grew as it traveled, and his heirs in the old country heard that he left large manufactories and property valued at $4,000,000. "Eminent lawyers" were engaged to look after the matter, and they, by correspondence with the consul at Philadelphia, have learned that the reputed millionaire left an estate valued at exactly $1,715, of which $907 is uncollectible.

The castles built by the expectant Hungarian relatives will fall with a crush when they get this news, and their last estate will indeed be worse than their first, for $808, the collectible balance, will hardly suffice to pay the eminent lawyers for their trouble in finding how little money there is. Possibly, however, their hopes will be sustained by the belief, cunningly instilled by "promoters," that they are being deceived and the estate really exists and belongs to them. In this case they should have the sympathy and encouragement of Anneke Jans' heirs, who have allowed themselves to be deceived for so long that they rather like the experience and are willing to pay liberally for it, even though there is not $808 in sight at the end of the rainbow.—Indianapolis Journal.

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NOTICE.

Erie street from Dallas road to St. Lawrence street is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

The Daily Times.

THE SMELTER PROPOSAL.

The correspondence relating to the smelter project, which we publish to-day would appear to furnish the citizens with all the light they need on the subject. Mr. Mathewson can confidently be taken as a good authority on the smelter business; when he states that such a plant as is proposed by the syndicate can be erected for something like $100,000 and would be capable of treating only 250 tons of ore per day, no person in his senses would favor the granting of a bonus of $150,000. The suggestion offered by Mr. Mathewson at the close of his letter is worthy of close attention. If Victoria offers favorable conditions for the smelter business it can undoubtedly secure a smelter for the payment of a much smaller sum than that proposed by the syndicate. If the conditions are found to be otherwise by those who understand the business, the grant of even so large a sum would be ineffectual. With the information they now have on the matter the citizens should have no hesitation in deciding against the scheme now under consideration.

THE BRIDGE TRIALS.

Notwithstanding the verdict in the case of Mrs. Gordon against the city on account of the Point Ellice bridge disaster, the question of legal responsibility is left undetermined. While this doubt remains it is evidently the duty of the corporation to contest the case, for if the taxpayers are not legally responsible no person or persons can presume to fix the amount they might be willing to grant voluntarily as compensation. If there is nothing more than moral responsibility binding on the city it is evident that the city cannot be alone bound. The civic authorities are no more responsible morally than the tramway company, since if they were wrong in permitting the traffic the company was at least equally wrong in taking advantage of the permission. And for that matter the provincial government is equally to blame for allowing the bridge to be used for tramway traffic in the first instance, since the structure was not built with strength enough for that traffic in the first place. From a moral standpoint the responsibility cannot be adjudged to fall on the city alone. Those who represent the taxpayers are bound to protect the interests of the latter, and to do so they must deny legal responsibility while the question remains unsettled.

The Rossland Miner notes with natural satisfaction the fact that ore shipments have been resumed by the Kootenay & Columbia, Josie and Cliff mines, and it predicts that some half dozen more shippers will be added within a few days. It finds that "the growth of the camp appears to be slow, yet, as a matter of fact, this year will more than double the output of last year. Any mining camp which grows at the rate of more than 100 per cent. per annum is not to be despised." The great trouble with the Trail Creek district is that too much has been expected of it, for which fact the work of the "boomers" has been largely responsible. A goodly period of steady production will be necessary to bring the district up to the expectations that have been formed.

There would appear to be some force in the statement of President McKenzie on the Toronto street railway, that the opponents of Sunday cars injured their own cause by their methods of argument. Most of them seemed to be unwilling to concede honesty or disinterest to those who took the other side and to be anxious to force their ideas on the community. This course was well calculated to arouse rebellious feelings. Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, who is a Methodist divine of good reputation, in the course of the discussion gave the opinion that Sunday cars had not injured Hamilton's morals to an appreciable extent. Thereupon a fellow-clergyman in Toronto charitably alleged that Dr. Burns spoke in this way because he was a shareholder in the Hamilton and Grimsby electric railway. That was surely a rare exhibition of Christian charity.

THE SMELTER PROJECT.

To the Editor: At the request of the board of trade, Mr. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, wrote to Mr. Mathewson, giving an outline of the smelter plant proposed to be erected in this city, provided the city would give $150,000 to the same, the promoters claiming that the proposed plant, according to the plans submitted, would cost over $400,000.

Mr. Carlyle in reply received the following letter, which I will ask you to publish, as it is in the interests of every citizen that all possible information on the subject should be laid before them.

I myself add that the Philadelphia Smelting & Refining Company, in Pueblo, Colorado, is one of the largest in the United States.

CHAS. E. REDFERN,
Mayor.

Copy of letter received by Mr. W. A. Carlyle, from Mr. E. P. Mathewson, superintendent of the Philadelphia Smelting & Refining Company:

Pueblo, Col., April 2, 1897.

W. A. Carlyle, Esq., Bureau of Mines, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Carlyle: I wired you yesterday on receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., as follows: "One hundred thousand will build plant. Capacity is only two hundred and fifty."

Three such furnaces as these described as 42X140 could not be counted on to smelt over 250 tons of ore per day, unless blowing engines were put in for high blast, and a bag house to catch the fumes. I would like to get a chance to build the plant you outlined at $150,000. I think I could make a good year's salary on the job.

If you want a smelter and refinery in Victoria why not communicate with some of the big plants here with a view of having them start a branch? I have no doubt that a bonus of $25,000 would tempt one of them to build, if, after investigation, the town proved to be a good location. Please note that I have changed smelters. Yours truly,

E. P. MATHEWSON.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Strange Story About a Horse From Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, May 16.—A great deal has been said and written about animals practicing self-destruction, but one of the most remarkable cases ever coming under the notice of your correspondent occurred here last night. A prospector's horse on Friday afternoon was "staked out" on one of the commons near the outskirts of the city, and the prospector started to fill up on various kinds of firewater. His spree lasted through Friday night and all day Saturday.

Meanwhile, the horse, which had become very much attached to him during many weeks spent in the mountains together, stood watching in the direction in which his master had gone, whinneying whenever any one came in sight, but only to be disappointed every time. All day Saturday the animal refused to eat, and if anyone attempted to untie the rope with which he was tethered so as to lead him away, his objections were so forcible that the same party never made the second attempt.

On Saturday evening about 11 o'clock the horse evidently determined to go in search of his master. He pulled on his rope until the stake came out of the ground, and then he went to the Cosmos tavern, where the prospector was used to staying. For fifteen minutes the horse walked up and down the porch, which runs along in front of the tavern, and is reached by a flight of steps from the street, looking in at the windows and pushing against the doors. His actions were so strange that the men inside were afraid to go out till he had descended from the porch. Then they came out and saw by the uncertain light of the moon that he was walking slowly in the direction of the river with head hanging nearly to the ground. On the bank of a shallow slough which runs back a few yards from the swift current he paused a moment, looked around at the half a dozen men who had followed thirty yards behind, then walked deliberately out to where the water was three feet deep, where he lay down and was drowned.

The suicide was witnessed by a half a dozen residents of this city, and they are unanimous in the opinion that the prospector's horse deliberately took his own life because he believed that his master had forsaken him.—Rossland Miner Correspondence.

A BUFFALO HUNTER.

Charles LaRocque, of St. Vital, is spending a few days in the city. He is a little man, not over four feet tall, but he was was in the prime of his life celebrated for his athletic prowess, and his skill as a rough rider on the plains among the buffalo hunters. He was born in this country 78 years ago, but time has dealt gently with him and he is as active and his mental faculties as bright as the average man's at 60. Mr. LaRocque never tires telling of his adventures on the plains when hunting the bison and skirmishing with the Indians. He accompanied the Red River hunting expeditions every summer from his earliest boyhood until the buffalos were exterminated. He says the parties left the Red River about the middle of June and returned towards the end of August. The Souris coteau was the favorite haunt of the buffalo and hither the hunters found their way, making the coteau the centre of operations against the herds. Mr. LaRocque says he has known one man to kill as many as fifteen buffalo in one day, he himself killed as many as seven. The last roaming buffalo in the neighborhood of Red River was seen between Pembina and the Rosseau River about thirty-five years ago. It was the custom of the hunters to dress the buffalo skins and dry the meats or make it pemmican while on the plains, this kind of work being done by the women. LaRocque says that many years ago the Hudson Bay Company paid only $1 in trade for a dressed skin, while the charge for print was twenty-five cents per yard, and the other articles in proportion. Each family used to return from the hunt with four or five cartloads of skins and meat.

One of young LaRocque's feats of agility was to squat on the floor and spring on top of a high store counter without the use of his hands. He was able to hold 100 pounds in one hand and raise himself to his feet from a sitting position on the ground. Once when on the plains LaRocque saw some men endeavoring to catch a buffalo calf, but were unable to do so. He galloped up to the animal, and throwing himself from his horse to the wild beast's neck, forced it to the ground and held there until it was secured with ropes. On another occasion when LaRocque was a youth, a band of hostile Sioux Indians was encountered on the coteau, and a battle ensued between the hunters and the redskins, nine of the latter being killed. LaRocque's father was a native of Quebec, and was concerned in the Frog Plain fight in which Governor Semple was killed.—Manitoba Free Press.

ELECTRICITY V. STEAM.

An interesting experiment was made a few days ago on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, which completely demonstrated the fact that electricity can be used as a motive power on ordinary railway trains. The system was what is known as the "third-rail" system, in which the current is applied through a rail laid between the two track rails, and the train propelled by electricity made its run without at all interfering with the ordinary traffic of the road—an important point, showing that railroads on which there is a constant volume of passenger and freight traffic may be gradually changed from steam to electricity with out interfering with the comfort of passengers, and when the change had been completed the road may still be used for steam-propelled trains.

The Buffalo News, commenting upon the experiment, says: "It grew to be an accepted theory in the American Institute of Electrical engineers and kindred bodies during last winter's discussions that the effective range of electricity in railroad service was only six miles. The advocates of steam trunk lines with trolley feeders, said in effect that a current of electricity could not be kept at a high enough pressure beyond the six-mile limit to move trolley cars without passing in through a 'booster' or auxiliary dynamo for the next three miles, and that beyond the nine mile limit it would be necessary to transmit the power from the central power house as an alternating current, to be changed before actual use into a strict current by means of a rotatory converter. When it was demonstrated on Monday for the first time by the experiments referred to above, that a direct current of electricity can be sent without serious loss from leakage for a distance of nearly thirteen miles from the central power station, the excitement was very great, and the experiment was declared to be the most important ever undertaken by those who believe in the ultimate supremacy of electricity over steam as a motive power. The thirteen miles were completed in eighteen minutes."

STATESMEN ON A LARK.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Sprint Across Westminster Bridge.

One night while Lord Randolph Churchill was conversing with several friends in the cafe attached to the house of commons a question arose as to the time it would take a pedestrian to cross Westminster Bridge. Different opinions were expressed, but no two of the disputants were able to agree. At length Lord Randolph Churchill, who had been a silent auditor of the discussion, offered to wager that he could cross from the Middlesex to the Surrey side of the bridge while "Big Ben," the great bell in the clock tower of the parliament buildings was striking the four quarters and the hour of 12. The wager was accepted by one of the members of the company, and it was arranged that at the hour named witnesses should be stationed at each end of the bridge to watch the performance, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A few minutes before midnight a select party of well known statesmen were seen to emerge from a little door near the Speaker's quarters in the parliament buildings and stalk sedately across the bridge. At the farther end the party paused, and was soon surrounded by a curious throng. Several other distinguished legislators soon afterwards appeared and politely requested the passers-by to keep to the left.

Just as "Big Ben" began to strike the first quarter, the lithe figure of a man wearing a top hat, a frock suit and white spats, was seen to leap out of a little group of men on the Middlesex side. Some waggish friend raised the cry of "Stop thief," and in a jiffy half a score of wondering men and boys were fast on the heels of the doughty sprinter. A policeman, hearing the cry, and observing the fleeing man, started in pursuit.

As "Big Ben" continued to clang the pace grew hotter and hotter. One by one the pursuers began to fall away, but the big policeman hung grimly to his task. When the centre of the bridge was reached the four quarters had been rung and the great bell had already begun to strike the hour. A cheer arose from the watchers on the Surrey side, and Lord Randolph, who had until then been running up an incline, now had the descent in his favor. A few moments later the panting policeman came upon his man surrounded by admiring friends.

"What's up?" stuttered the breathless and bewildered bobby.

"Two strokes to spare," puffed the victorious Lord Randolph.

The officer stared, blushed, apologized, wiped his brow and went his way.

PORTABLE HOUSES.

The invention of Dominik Bruemer, a Vienna carpenter, was recently demonstrated practically at a special meeting of the Society of Engineers and Architects of Vienna, and unanimously voted a splendid success. He has constructed a series of posts, panels, sashes and planks in given sizes, which enable a laborer without any previous experience or skill to build a house or a barn according to similar plans, as easy as those given to children to use with building blocks. No tools further than a hammer are required, and by the fitting together of all parts, these being interchangeable, the interior arrangement of a house can be altered or changed about to suit the occupants. At the same time these walls are so constructed that the walls are double, the windows and doors shut tight, and, therefore, the employment of these portable folding houses for hospital barracks in the field service has already been taken into serious consideration by the minister of war to Austria. The heating ventilating systems of these portable houses are said to be almost perfect.

—Just received at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street, a large assortment of English cricket and lawn tennis goods.

—Two million bottles of Kops Cheer sold in one week in London.

YOUR BABY'S SKIN NEEDS

"BABY'S OWN SOAP"

NONE BETTER FOR DELICATE SKINS

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

We claim that is equal to ANY and surpasses ALL in many respects. We will send one to any responsible firm or person on ten days' trial and if not found as we represent it may be returned to us. Agents Wanted.

The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
THOMSON STATIONERY CO., VANCOUVER, Agents for B. C.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Ld

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO FISHERMEN.

The C.P.N. Co. will despatch a steamer from Victoria and Vancouver for Skeena River on June 1st, and will guarantee to have a steamer leaving the Skeena River on July 25th, due at Vancouver or Fraser River by August 1st, thus enabling Fishermen to fish on both rivers this season. Fare, including meals each way, $10.00.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

Queen's Birthday Celebration —AT— NANAIMO.

$2 CHEAP EXCURSION $2

A special train will be run to Nanaimo on MONDAY, THE 24th INST., leaving Victoria at 7 a.m., returning leaving Nanaimo at 10 p.m. Fare, $2.00 for the round trip, good for the day only, and on this train; children under 12, half fare. Afternoon Trains will also be run on the 24th, and Return Tickets for a SINGLE FARE will be issued from and to all points FROM SATURDAY, 22nd, TO (and including) TUESDAY, 25th; GOOD TO RETURN WEDNESDAY, 26th.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE —IN THE— Victoria-Texada GOLD MINING CO.

At Par, 25 Cents. Capital only $150,000.

PRICE WILL SOON BE ADVANCED TO 40C.

Call at our office to see samples of free milling gold just arrived from the mine, which assays $13,392 per ton.

A. W. MORE & CO., Mining Brokers, 86 Government St.

REMOVAL. WING ON,

Importer and Dealer, Commission and Employment Agent, has removed office to No. 24 Cormorant st., 2 doors above old store.

MEDIUM.

Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on Mrs. DR. MEARCHANT. She gives valuable information on all business, uniting the separated, and can talk to your spirit friends. Room 8, Clarence Hotel.

All Ladies

Know that to make a cake good bakin powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. GOLDEN WEST extracts and baking powder are absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. Tha tre he lex

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, and CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Victoria, B. C.

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited up to noon of the 25th inst., for a supply of 500 yards, more or less, of suitable stone and gravel for making concrete, and approved rubble for the construction of Brotchie Ledge Beacon, to be delivered in suitable quantities, as required. Tenderers to quote separately the price at the quarry, delivered on own scow, or delivered at Brotchie Ledge. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars and forms of tender apply at the Agency of the Department.

JAS. GAUDIN, Agent.

my18-5t

Royal Military College of Canada.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES.

The Annual Examination for Cadetship in the Royal Military College will take place at the Headquarters of the several Military Districts in which candidates reside, in June, 1897. Intending candidates who have matriculated in Arts, within 12 months previous to the Examination, in any Chartered University of the Dominion of Canada, will be exempted from passing the Obligatory, or Preliminary Examination.

In addition to the facilities the College offers for an education in Military Subjects, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all departments which are essential to a high and general modern education.

The Civil Engineering Course is complete and thorough in all branches. Architecture forms a separate subject.

The course of Physics and Chemistry is such as to lead towards Electrical Engineering, Meteorological Service, and other departments of applied science.

The Obligatory Course of Surveying includes what is laid down as necessary for the profession of Dominion Land Surveyor. The Voluntary Course comprises the higher subjects required for the Degree of Dominion Topographical Surveyor. Hydrographic Surveying is also taught.

Length of Course three years.

Five Commissions in the Imperial Regular Army are at present awarded annually.

Board and instruction, $100 for each term, consisting of ten months' residence.

For further information apply to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa, before 1st June.

Department of Militia and Defence, 1897.

TENDERS.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Monday, the 24th day of May, 1897, for the purchase of section 92, Lake District, the property of the late William Johnson.

This property fronts on Prospect Lake and is admirably situated for fishing and shooting purposes.

Full information can be obtained by applying to

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Executors.

Just From Glasgow

I have just unpacked a large shipment of the finest.....

Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds, Etc.

Come now and see these choice goods if you would be thoroughly pleased in the matter of a Spring or Summer Suit.

CREIGHTON, ...The Tailor, Yates Street.

MINES.

Syndicate now forming to handle and develop claims on Texada Island.

STOCK—Victoria-Texada, capital, $150,000, par, 25 cents, price, 25 cents; call and see samples of free gold ore.

New Victor, capital, $175,000, par, 25 cents. 3 full claims on Wild Horse Creek.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO 28 BROAD STREET.

Victoria Water Works

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after this date the use of water for sprinkling or irrigating purposes will not be permitted between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon.

Persons infringing this regulation are liable to a fine of fifty cents for each infraction and to have the water shut off without notice.

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Water Commissioner.

City Hall, 28th April, 1897.

AUCTION SALES.

...ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM...

WILLIAM JONES

General Auctioneer and Commission Agent,

133 Government Street, Corner Pandora Street.

Large Premises. Well appointed.

FURNITURE, Farm Stock and Real Estate AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Consignments solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash to any amount.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

VICTORIA THEATRE.

One Night Only—Saturday, May 22.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS

An exact representation of the most important rounds of the greatest pugilistic encounter of the age, March 17th, at Carson City, Nevada, including the first, fourth, sixth, eighth and fourteenth by the wonderful American ELECTROGRAPH, the latest projecting machine, especially manufactured for the representation of the above, in conjunction with the great monster combination of the Magniscope, Bioscope and the Electric FATA MORGANA. 150 Animated Pictures and Electro Dioramic Views. Appropriate Music by full orchestra. Music, Mirth, Mystery and Wonder. Prices 75 and 50 cents; gallery 25 cents. Reserved seats at Jamieson's.

Bicycle Meet AT OAK BAY PARK,

Under the Auspices of the V. W. C., will be held

ON SATURDAY, MAY 22ND.

EVENTS:

1 Mile Novice..........One Prize
¼ Mile Amateur..........Two Prizes
1 Mile Amateur..........Two Prizes
3 Mile Amateur Tandem..........One Prize
5 Mile Amateur Team..........One Prize
1 Mile Professional..........1st Prize $30
1 Mile Professional..........2nd Prize $10
¼ Mile Professional..........1st Prize $20
¼ Mile Professional..........2nd Prize $10

All races will be paced. m7

CHAMPIONSHIP • LACROSSE • MATCH.

CALEDONIA GROUNDS.

Victoria vs. Vancouver.

MONDAY, MAY 24th,

AT 3 P.M.

Admission - - - - - 25 Cents.
Grand Stand - - - - - 25 Cents.

Kong Sing Wing Co.

Have opened the best store in the city. Everything choice. Groceries, fruit and vegetables, underclothing shirts, etc. Employment agency. Don't do anythin until you see us at

No. 54 Fisguard Street, cor. Government.

JNO. MESTON.

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets

FOR SALE.

On Pender Island 3,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at ($3) per acre. Title, Crown Grants.

The Island abounds with game, the bays with fish. For further particulars see Directory. Apply

H. J. ROBERTSON, Balmoral Hotel.

de11

EVERY MONTH ONE OF THESE BEAUTIFUL WHITE SEWING MACHINES Given Away TO USERS OF OUR SOAP.

Remember, you don't have to save wrappers in this competition.

BE SURE and ask your grocer for a coupon with every cent purchase of our soap and send them to us at the end of each month. The drawing is conducted by outside parties. Insist on getting

FINDLEY'S SOAP

If your grocer don't keep it, insist on getting it. DRAWING ON 4th OF EACH MONTH.

FINDLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

HUMPHREY'S
Homoeopathic Medicines
May be obtained at
BOWES DRUG STORE,
100 Government near Yates St.
He dispenses prescriptions.
Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Lawn Mowers cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street. *

—40 cent luncheons here for 25 cents. To-morrow might be a good time to try them. Lawrence, the caterer. *

—There were a few very good specialties introduced by the Ward & Vokes company at the Victoria theatre last evening.

—Ladies' garden tools, floral syringes, watering pots, English scythes, flower pots, garden reels, wire netting and other seasonable articles at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

—A picnic will be held by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian church on Monday at Cadboro Bay. The Young America will leave the church at 8:30 a.m.

—The Grand Commandery K.T. and Grand Chapter R.A.M. hold their meetings a Tacoma, June 2nd to 6th inclusive. The Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Company has made a rate of $3.60 for the round trip for those attending the above meeting.

—The meeting of the Grand Council R. and T. M. Grand Lodge Masons and Grand Order of the Eastern Star will be held at Seattle June 7th to 12th inclusive, and the City of Kingston has made a rate of $3 from Victoria to Seattle and return for those attending this meeting.

Their Fragrance Delightful--Capital Cigars

—At a meeting of the W.C.T.U. held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to hold their annual business meeting on May 8. In the afternoon a parlor social will be held at the residence of Mrs. Pendray, when the annual report will be taken isto consideration. The annual public meeting will be held on the evening following.

—The Victoria & Sidney Railway Co. have made liberal arrangements for those desiring to spend the Queen's Birthday at Sidney, running trains to that point at 7 a.m., 1 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.; returning, leave Sidney at 5:15 p.m. and 7:45 p.m. Fares for the round trip on that day have been reduced to 25 cents. They will also run a special train at 10 a.m. with St. John's church excursion. The usual 4 p.m. train will be cancelled.

—Mr. Lionel Wolff returned by the Charmer yesterday evening after giving two very successful exhibitions of hypnotism at Nanaimo and Vancouver. While at Nanaimo he undertook to place a subject in a hypnotic sleep for eight hours, and succeeded. He gave an entertainment during the previous week in the Opera House. He also gave a successful exhibition at Vancouver and it is understood that he intends to give another exhibition of his powers here during the early part of next week.

—Notice is given by Messrs. Hunter & Oliver, who are acting as solicitors for the promoters, that at the next session of the local legislature they will apply for power to incorporate a company to build and operate a railway, either standard or narrow gauge, from the head of navigation on the Kitsumaat Inlet, Douglas Channel, trough the Kitamaat Valley for about twenty-five miles to Kitselass Canyon, and from there along the Skeena valley via Hazleton to Germansen Creek, Omineca. The promoters ask for all the customary privileges in connection with the building of this railway.

—Says the Vancouver World: "An immense train conveyed the Empress' passengers and others east this afternoon. The platform was packed with friends of those going away, the larger number being admirers of Lieut.-Col. Gregory, who is a prime favorite here as well as in Victoria, and Major Worsnop, one of our own brave soldier laddies, who are bound for London to uparticipate in the Jubilee procession. As the train moved out Major Worsnop prepared three cheers for Lieut.-Col. Gregory and they were given with a will, the genial Frank B. acknowledging the honor suitably. Good-byes were as affectionate as they were sincere."

—Several valuable donations have been received by the library of the legislative assembly during the past week. Messrs. Erskine, Wall & Co. donated a picture of the officers of the Hudson Bay Company from 1872 to 1881. There are a large number of officers represented on the picture, several of whom are still residents of this city. Mr. W. H. Mason, secretary of the British Columbia Benevolent Society, presented the library on behalf of the officers of that association with the minute book of the association containing its records since the establishment of the association in 1872 up to 1895. Hon. Den. M. Dickinson, the senior counsel of the United States on the Behring Sea Claims Commission, while here in that connection took a great interest in the provincial library, and on his return to Washington he took steps to have the library placed on the exchange list in the various departments to receive the publications of the United States government. Among the publications already received are "The Treaties and Conventions of the United States, 1870-1892," and many other state books of importance which are very valuable for reference.

—Get your holiday lunch, devilled ham, potted chicken or turkey, crackers, cheese, etc., at Hardress Clarke's. Will be closed Monday. *

—In yesterday's official gazette there were no notices of the incorporation of new mining companies. It is two years since a similar occurrence took place.

—Beginning on Sunday, the 23rd instant, the train for Sidney will leave at 9 a.m. on Sundays instead of 7 a.m. as at present, all other trains running as heretofore. *

—The case of C. J. Alexander, whom Jos. Levy has has asked the magistrate to bind over to keep the peace, was this morning adjourned until to-morrow, Levy's witnesses not being forthcoming.

—The provincial government are inviting tenders for the supply of clothing, groceries, etc., to the provincial home at Kamloops and the asylum for the insane at New Westminster.

—Five dollars per month for three months buys 500 shares of Kokanee Creek. If you don't double your money inside of six months, never touch another share; for if this stock is not good, none offered will be. Everything is in their favor.

—If you intend getting a stylish suit for the jubilee celebration you had better order one at once. We have just received another consignment of Scotch tweeds, English worsteds and Irish serges. These are direct importations and are splendid values. Kinnaird, the cash tailor, 46 Johnson street. *

—The members of the chorus and orchestra, and others connected with the production of Farmer's Mass will leave for Nanaimo to-morrow afternon by a special train leaving this city at 2 p.m.. They will given an entertainment there to-morrow evening.

—The fire department had a busy day yesterday, for besides two runs earlier in the day, they were called to a small fire on Rock Bay bridge in the evening. Through some cause or other the planking in the bridge took fire and a small hole was burned in the flooring. The damage was very slight.

—In the provincial official gazette yesterday the newly created school districts of Fort Steele, Grand Forks, Greenwood, New Denver, Sandon and Stave River are announced. A re-adjustment of the limits of the Kettle River, Silverdale and Whonnock districts has been rendered necessary by the establishment of these new schools.

—On account of dull times the Kokanee Creek Company are placing the balance of their first issue in three monthly payments of $5 each on 500 lots. This will also suit the company, as the money is for development and will be forthcoming when required. Work will start at once under J. T. Tipping, a well known mining man.

—Mr. R. H. McMillan, of the Colonist job department, and Miss Estelle Wilson were married this morning by Rev. S. Cleaver. The marriage was a very quiet affair. The groom was supported by his nephew, Mr. C. E. Watkins, while Miss Stewart attended the bride. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan left this morning for the Sound, where they will spend their honeymoon.

—"Wonderland," the Northern Pacific railway's book of the Northwest, has been issued. This year's edition is far ahead of previous ones, there being a great many new illustrations showing the attractions for pleasure seekers and the [illegible] country. The letter-press is interesting and is the best sort of advertisement for the country. Considerable space is devoted to the mines of British Columbia. The book is attractively got up.

—There are prospects of serious trouble being made for the participants in a disgraceful street row that occurred a few mornings ago. At the time a man named Robinson and two women were arrested for their share in the trouble. Robinson was charged with causing a disturbance on the street, but the women were allowed to go unpunished. Another of those who took part, George Decourcey, known in police and sporting circles as "Borax," was summoned. He came up in the police court yesterday and two police officers testified that he came up from the wharf with one of the women, screaming and causing a disturbance generally. The case was adjourned until to-day to allow Decourcey to call witnesses. One of his witnesses, Robinson, who had been already punished for his part in the affair, swore that he made all the noise, and his other witness, man named Walmsley, said there was not much noise and generally contradicted the officers. The magistrate was compelled to dismiss the charge in view of the statements of the witnesses, but the police promise further developments, as they have been informed that Walmsley was not present at the time of the row.

—The grand phantomagorical entertainment which takes place to-morrow evening at the Victoria theatre promises to be one of the finest entertainments of this kind ever given in Victoria. As many as three projecting machines for producing animated pictures and two stero-electricons will be used in making the [illegible] a memorable one. Against the hundred and fifty electrical tableaux and animated scenes will be shown a fac-simile of the most important rounds of the pugilistic encounter which took place last March in Carson City, and which will be reproduced by counterparts of Corbett and Fitzsimmons in life size by the great American electrograph. Since the original pictures by the veriscope of most of the rounds were a failure, a realistic reproduction of five of the most important rounds, as will be shown by the electrograph, will prove of great interest. The first, the fourth, the sixth, the eighth and the final fourteenth will be shown. Numerous mechanical arrangements and novel electrical effects never seen here before will be a feature of the electro-dynamic tableaux, while appropriate music by a full orchestra will accompany the animated scenes and tableaux. Judging from the demand for seats it is safe to predict that the theatre will be crowded to-morrow night. Seats are on sale at Jameson's.

We Prepare Your Prescription
With absolute accuracy from the purest materials, therefore it is what the doctor intended it should be . . . . . .
John Cochrane, Chemist,
North-West Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

FIRST RACE MEET

Some Flyers Who Will Take Part in To-Morrow's Cycle Races.

Arrangements Complete for the Canadian Military Rifle League Shoot.

To-morrow's races at the Oak Bay track will be practically the opening of the cycle racing season of the Northwest, being the first of a series of races of the spring Northwest circuit, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Wellington and Tacoma following in the order named. The entries for the professional races are exceptionally good ones, and these races should be productive of a good afternoon's sport. Among those entered are Eddie Allen, of Portland, who during the past few months has been riding in very fine form in San Francisco, and at that place surprising his most ardent supporters by well holding his own with such men as Otto Zeigler (The Little Demon), Coulter, C. Wells, Longhead, the Canadian champion, and others; C. Abendorth, one of last year's best amateurs; George Sharick, of Tacoma, who made a very creditable showing on last year's fall circuit; James A. Jones, also one of Tacoma's bright amateurs of last year; H. O. Rucker, who will ride under the local colors; E. W. Dawes, of Everett, Wash, who defeated the Deemings here just a year ago in the record quarter, and his team mate, W. E. Griffiths, also of Everett; Tom Spain, of Vancouver, last year's record maker; Chas. Barker, provincial champion of last year, who has also joined the professional ranks and Aubrey Lester. The Deemings, although they have not as yet sent in their entries, can also be relied on to be on hand. The most prominent among the amateurs are H. Tyler, of Nanaimo, E. S. Wilband, of Vancouver, E. A. Wolff and E. Penwill, of Victoria, and several unknowns, with a string to be still heard from. The track is in splendid condition, in fact better than ever before, and unless a strong wind should be blowing, the races, which will all be paced, should be very fast, and new track and British Columbia records established. The tramway company have made especially good arrangements for the transportation of the crowd, and everyone can rest assured of being back in the city very soon after the close of the programme.

THE RIFLE MATCH TO-MORROW.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon of the executive committee of the Victoria Garrison Artillery rifle Association, when acceptances were read from the following gentlemen who had been invited to become patrons of the association: Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, Mayor Redfern and Lieut.-Col. Peters, D.O.C., and from Lieut.-Colonel Gregory, who accepted the office of president.

The following officers were selected to serve on the executive: The Officers, Surgeon Major Duncan; the Sergeants, Sergeant Russell; No. 1 Company, Sergeant Bailey and Bombr. Dickinson; No. 2, Sergeant Winsby and Bombr. Richardson; No. 3, Sergt. Macdougall and Corp. Lettice. Amongst the other business transacted were the preparations for the Canadian Military Rifle League matches to be held at the ranges to-morrow. The list of the teams was made out and arrangements made so that firing may begin at 5 a.m. to-morrow morning, in order that as much shooting as possible may take place during the day.

FIRST LEAGUE MATCH.

Firing will commence on Clover Point Range at 5 a.m. on Saturday, May 22nd. Bombr. Richardson will be in charge from 5 to 7 a.m. Captain Jamieson will take charge from 7 to 9 p.m. There will be no firing from 9 until 1 p.m. Major Williams will then take charge from 1 p.m. until it is too dark to shoot. The ranges are 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots and one sight at each. Ammunition will be furnished on the range gratis. The first sixty competitors who fire will compose the six teams in the order of a list that has been made out and handed to Lieut. Taylor, the representative of the council of the C. M. R. League at Victoria.

THE TURF.

A FAST FOUR MILES.

Oakland, Cal., May 21.—Lucretia Borgia, a brown colt, four years old, by Imp Brutus, out of Lizette, bred and owned by Wm. Booth & Son, of San Jose, Cal., now hold the world's record for four miles. Splendidly ridden by Jockey Clauson, a clever light-weight pilot, and paced by Peter II. over the third mile and by Installator over the fourth, Lucretia Borgia yesterday did the distance in the wonderful time of 7 minutes, 11 seconds, and that too, in the face of a strong wind blowing down the back stretch. The record for four miles against time stood for 21 years, having been made by Ten Broeck, the celebrated distance horse, on September 27, 1876, at Louisville, Ky.

—The amount claimed from the Dominion by the city in connection with three recent cases of small pox is $1,084, not $10,840, as previously stated.

Suit Economy.
Did you ever notice that some men have the knack of keeping up appearances better than others? They always seem to get along in the world with more ease and wear better clothes. There isn't really any reason for this difference. One simply does his buying better than the other. One of the biggest expenses of living is that of clothes. Men and boys must have them. But there's different ways of buying clothing. If you buy it here you pay cash for it. That means a saving to you of at least 10 per cent on every suit. That's why we can sell you a good suit of clothes for $5, better ones for $7 and $8, and the very best all-wool tweeds and worsted suits for $11 and $12.
Cameron,
The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

FISCHER BROS' CASE

Two of the Crew of the Seized Schooner Signed on the Enterprise.

Supposition That the Mary Ellen Has the General Siglin in Tow.

The incident of the seizure of the Neah bay schooner Fischer Brothers is bringing forth other developments which may prove interesting to the schooner Enterprise and her master, Captain Todd. On Tuesday next an investigation will be held into the connection of Captain Todd with that case before Collector Milne. When the Fischer Brothers was seized by Constable Seeley, of the provincial police, two of her hunters took a boat with three guns, which they claimed belonged to them, and joined the schooner Enterprise. These men went to the sealing grounds with Captain Todd and hunted with him during the entire cruise of the Enterprise. They were brought to this port on the Enterprise, and on their arrival their boat, guns, oars and sail were seized by the customs authorities. This is a serious matter, for under the customs act any one taking a boat or anything else from a seized vessel is liable to be deemed as having stolen the same. The men plead ignorance of the law as a defence.

Although the schooner Mary Ellen left the sealing grounds about the same time as the schooner Enterprise she has as yet not put in an appearance. The supposition as to the cause of her delay as held by the members of the sealing fraternity is that she has fallen in with the wreck of the schooner General Siglin and is endeavoring to tow it into port, presumably on the coast of Queen Charlotte Islands. Should this be the case Capt McPhee will be entitled to quite an amount of salvage, for when the wrecked schooner left San Francisco for the north she carried a large amount of freight, and it is understood a tidy sum of United States coin.

The steamer Mature returned from New Westminster yesterday evening, and this morning she went out to the quarantine station to bring in the celestials for this city who have been held at the station since the arrival of the Empress of China three weeks ago. There were about 120 for Victoria. The steamer Charmer left an hour before her usual time yesterday morning and called at William Head, where six hundred Chinese embarked for the mainland. The Chinese city at William Head is now a thing of the past.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Olympia arrived at the outer wharf about noon to-day, and after a stay of a couple of hours continued her journey to Yokohama. She has a very light list of outward passengers, but she carries a heavy freight, nearly all of which was shipped from the Sound.

The Maude will leave for Texada this evening, calling at Nanaimo on the way north. The only passengers who have as yet signified their intention of visiting the island are C. A. Holland and Chas. Hayward.

The C.P.N. Company's steamer Thistle which is running to the West Coast while the Tees is being repaired at Bullen's ways, left for Ahousett and way ports yesterday evening.

—The following are the Victoria passengers per steamer Walla Walla which sailed this morning from San Francisco: E. B. Hamilton, F. Higgins, H. Cambrie, H. J. Nicholls, S. Daly, Captain Whitelaw, H. S. Bell, T. H. McKay, Prof. Breiner, James McConnehay, W. Simonds, Mrs. C. H Sevening, J. A. W. Davidson and wife, S. Isaacs and wife, J. W. McDougall and wife, Mrs. G. E. Renouf, John Frasier, Mrs. Lindsay and son, Miss K. C. Gunn, Miss A. C. Gunn, Miss J. Ross, Miss Fletcher, S. Cairncross and wife, I. Hally, Jas. Hally, Mrs. Cuthbert, Mrs. James McKenzie, W. S. Keith, Christy Mack, John Andrews, Mrs. M. Allen, Miss N. Allen, Rev. J. Lake, H. Silverthorn, W. Silverthorn, Dr. E. L. Robinson, Arthur Gore.

—Rev. P. H. McEwen of Emmanuel Baptist church, having tendered his resignation as pastor of that church, a meeting of the congregation was held at the church yesterday evening to consider the matter. The resignation was ultimately accepted.

—Mrs. Bridges and Mrs. Johnston wish to offer their sincere thanks to Mrs. Wilkes and the gentlemen from the Y. M.I. who so kindly helped to make "Lily Bell" a success.

—A most complete stock of fishing tackle just received at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street. *

Sweaty Feet Cured
By wearing the New Patent VENTILATED BOOT. Made in Calf, on comfortable shaped toes.
FOR MEN ONLY.
YOU NEED THEM NOW,
Mansell's,
95 GOVERNMENT STREET.

NEW Woolens, Worsteds, Cloths
Just Received Direct from Europe.
Handsome Trouserings,
Fashionable Spring Overcoatings.
New Weaves and Patterns in.....
Scotch and English Tweeds and Serges.
A. GREGG & SON,
...TAILORS...
62 YATES STREET - - - VICTORIA, B. C.

THE SHOE STORE.
I Don't Expect To sell all the shoes, but I do sell a great many, and naturally want to sell many more. . . . . .
I Do Expect To sell the best for the money and give the customer so good satisfaction that he or she will come again. . . . .
My Line Is very full and includes everything from the Child's Slipper to the finest and best Lady's or Gentleman's Boot . . . . . .
A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

It Adds 50 per Cent.
To the enjoyment of your Meals if you use
...Okell & Morris' Preserves, Sauces or Confectionery...
Every Grocer Sells Them, for They Are PURE.

On the Run
Is everybody for our Boot Shop. SPECIAL SALE OF BROKEN SIZES, WIDTHS, etc. We have placed a price on the goods low enough to insure moving them promptly.
James Maynard
No. 119 Douglas Street.
Opposite City Hall.

Sterling Advice...
Let those who ride who never rode before,
And those who always rode now ride the more.
THE STERLING BICYCLE "Built like a Watch."

CAUTION
Customers leaving Watches outside my store to any of my employees I will not be responsible for.
S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68 1/2 YATES STREET.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Shafts, $1.25.
Guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Houses To Rent.
4-roomed house, Toronto street, $5 per month; 5-roomed house, Cormorant street, $8 per month; 5-roomed house, Chatham street, $6 per month; 5-roomed house, Fulton street, $5 per month; 5-roomed house, Belcher avenue, $6 per month; 6-roomed house, Oak Bay, $9 per month; 7-roomed house, Oak Bay, $11.50 per month; 8-roomed house, Oak Harbor, $11 per month; 8-roomed house, Cadboro Bay road, $20 per month; 10-roomed house, Fort street, $25 per month; 5-roomed house, Pleasant West, $6 per month; 7-roomed house, Victoria West, $15 per month; 8-roomed house, Victoria West, $25 per month; 4-roomed house, 1½ acres on Arm, $7 per month; butcher's shop, $3 per month.
BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO.,
BROAD STREET.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DR. JACK'S WIFE.

By ST. GEO. RATHBORNE,

Author of "Dr. Jack," "Captain Tom," "Miss Caprice," Etc.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Across the great bridge they roll, then the pace quickens again until finally Harrisburg is reached. Avis is in suspense, not knowing what fate awaits her.

She thanks the engineer for his friendly assistance. People stare to see a lady leave the locomotive; but she has no time to notice these things now.

Her eyes seek an official and toward him she hastens.

Inquiry develops the fact that the next train leaves for Philadelphia and New York in half an hour. She regrets the delay, but at least it gives her time for an early breakfast.

Avis consults her watch frequently. She has set it an hour ahead, knowing that the time changed at Pittsburg. There is time to reach New York, but nothing to spare.

When the train hauls out she breathes a sigh of relief. To be moving means a great deal.

On another track she sees the wrecking train hurrying off to the scene of the disaster. It takes her thoughts to Jack. How he must be suffering both mentally and physically during these hours, roundly abusing the cruel fate that prevents him from finishing the good work.

Avis smiles. He has a trusty messenger, she believes, and if the train will only reach its destination at Jersey City on time, Doctor Jack's wife will do the rest.

She has a time-table, and consults it whenever they arrive at a station. Who has more interest in the journey than this brave little woman, coming thousands of miles by sea and land, encountering and conquering dangers at the risk of her husband, in order to be in New York at a certain hour?

It is a long, weary ride—one always feels the final portion of a journey the most.

Philadelphia at last. Thank heaven, and very close to time.

Two hours and a half ought to see her in New York. For Jack's sake more than her own she is glad. He will be so proud of her.

Why do they not start again—precious minutes are being lost. Each pulsation of the heart for the next few hours may mean dollars—a million is the stake played for.

When Avis, more nervous than ever before in all her life, is reaching a point when the situation becomes almost unbearable, she sees the conductor, whom she has watched with feverish eagerness, wave his arms. Thank heaven! they are about to start.

At a snail's pace, it seems to her, they creep out of Philadelphia. Once the City of Brotherly Love is left behind their pace is more rapid, and at length the maximum is reached when trees and houses seem to fly past.

Avis sits counting the minutes. At Trenton they have made up eight, and it begins to look as though, after all, they may yet get in on time. If the man at the throttle knew of her mission, and sympathized with her, he could hardly have carried the train on more nobly.

Every fiber of her being thrills with excitement as the long race against time draws near a close. It is like a well-balanced scale—a very small thing will send it up or down, but the result is freighted with enormous results to a few.

If anything they increase their speed. The track is in elegant condition, and the man in the cab has the reputation for the best time made on an American railway. Thus the fates work for the brave and the fair.

Through New Brunswick they pass like a streak of light. It is about half past ten. Then comes a stretch of country, after which Elizabeth shows up. Their speed is checked in crossing the Reading tracks, after which they race for Newark and pass through with no delay.

Another burst of speed over the meadows, a rush through the cut, and presently they dash upon the elevated tracks into Jersey City.

Avis is ready to leave the train as soon as it stops. The time is so short she feels her heart flutter with deep anxiety. To lose even one boat may ruin all. This does not happen, and she presently finds herself crossing the North River. New York, her goal, lies there in the sunlight, which gilds its domes and spires. When she issues forth from the ferry house it is just ten minutes to twelve.

A hackman holds the door of his vehicle open.

"Carriage, madam?"

A glance shows a stout animal and a driver who seems to possess determination.

"Ten dollars if you reach Wall street before noon," says this energetic little woman, as she disappears within the vehicle.

Slam goes the door shut. With one bound the energetic Jehu gains his seat, an whirls his horses around. "Ten dollars! the fee is worth striving for.

"Make way—case of life and death!" he bawls, plying his whip.

Once over West street to Courtlandt he has overcome the heaviest difficulty. Still he urges his horses on at a gallop. Obstacles appear, but a veteran hackman is an adept at avoiding them. Now, they are in Liberty street, and nearing its junction with Broadway. Avis looks out. A jam would ruin her hopes, but such a thing seldom occurs so far down, the congestion of wagons being from the Post-Office, north.

Broadway at last. Avis breathes in relief, for her mission is a success.

Just as they turn into Wall street the time ball, on the Western Union building, drops. It is high noon, and bells and whistles proclaim the fact.

In a certain office in Wall street a number of gentlemen have congregated. Their appearance would indicate men of business standing and wealth. Thousands like them can be met with any day in this section, where meetings are being held that involve the handling of millions.

Most of them appear very anxious, and consult their watches frequently.

At the first stroke of the bells announcing the mid-day hour, one of them rises and raps on a desk with his knuckles.

"Gentlemen, it is time to take a vote. We will decide the destinies of our company. Is there are objection?"

One man springs up.

"I have had a telegram from Doctor Evans."

"Ah!"

"He is on the way from Chili with documents that give him the right to vote the shares of Judge Frazer, which, added to his own, makes a majority of the stock."

The other gentlemen smile.

"Where is Doctor Jack Evans? Let him produce these documents, and we submit. But if he is not here, we must shape the future policy of the nitrate company we represent."

"He left Cincinnati at noon yesterday."

"On what road?"

"The Pennsylvania"

The smile grows broader now.

"Ah! fate was too much for him—that train was delayed by an accident in the mountains, so I learn from the bulletins. Gentlemen, we will go on with the voting. It is all in our hands, since Doctor Jack is not here."

The door has opened, even while he speaks, and a figure steps in. The figure of a woman, whose handsome face glows with eagerness.

"Madam," says the chairman of the meeting, in haste, "you have mistaken the room; the next door leads to the divorce lawyer's office."

She steps forward.

"Is this the stockholders' meeting of the Rising Sun Nitrate Company, limited?" she asks, very distinctly.

"Yes."

The one member who had plead for delay jumps to his feet eagerly.

"Is Jeremiah Green present?"

"I am that party," he exclaims.

The lady has something in her hand.

"I am requested to give this to you. My husband is unable to be here. I represent him."

"Madam," says the chairman, now almost ready to collapse. "Madam, who are you?"

She gives him a radiant smile.

"I am Doctor Jack's wife."

Jeremiah Green gives a half-suppressed cheer as he tears the cover from the packet, glances at the contents and waves them above his head.

"These certificates are in Doctor Jack's name. They have been bought outright, giving him a majority of the stock. Gentlemen, your reign is over. Henceforth this company will be worked in the true interest of all holders. British holders must follow Yankee push, for Doctor Jack has won."

The defeated conspirators who have intended freezing the minority out, and ruining Doctor Jack, now admit that they are beaten, and beg for the best terms they can get. Avis, now that the crisis has passed, and success won, sinks into a chair quite wearied.

The meeting is soon adjourned to await the pleasure of the man who now controls the company. Jeremiah Green sees Avis to the Astor House. The first thing she does is to send a message to Harrisburg, directed to the hotel where Jack meant to stop. It simply says in the language of old—

"Veni, vidi, vici—I came, I saw, I conquered."

Doctor Jack, seated in his room, with his limb bandaged, and not yet able to travel, receives this cheering message, and a tremendous load is at once lifted from his heart, for he knows Avis reached Wall street in time.

The next day he manages to travel to Gotham, and the Astor House, assisted by Larry, and it may be set down as certain that a warm welcome awaits the suffering heroes.

Kirke Smith also turns up.

The Chilians, Colonel Garcia and all, have vanished from view after the complete failure of their plans. As for Lord Rackett, his recent experience has taught him that it is dangerous business trying to steal other men's wives, especially foolish, since so many fair English girls would jump at the chance of securing him; so he shakes the dust of America from his feet, and sails for home. No one mourns his absence.

Doctor Jack's sprain grows better daily, and at length he calls a meeting of the company from which he has refused to be thrown, and which is now under his thumb. The British interests and those of Chilians must be henceforth guided by his wishes; but as he has his fortune invested they must either follow in his lead or buy him out. This latter occurs, for Doctor Jack is willing to sell at a profit, especially since at the time there seems danger of war between the United States and the republic of Chili.

Larry, who has invested heavily, shares in the profits, which allow him another year of idleness on the Continent, so he starts for Italy as soon as his arm heals. Kirke Smith accompanies Doctor Jack and his wife to Egypt, a country he has long desired to visit, and they spend some months on an elegant dahabieh on the Nile until the approach of hot weather drives them to more congenial Paris.

THE END.

Holy Days.

It has been well said that the poet Tennyson was always unable to give expression to the passion of joy. Perhaps this was largely owing to the fact that he was the poet of the time and the poet of his country. Joy does not enter very largely into the life of the modern world. People nowadays are anxious, curious and restless. They plan for the future, they search for knowledge and they labor incessantly. The only remedy for this tension is a little more self-distrust and a little more trust in God. The habit of waiting upon Divine Providence is a remarkably restful habit. "Casting all your care upon Him" is a great saving of nerve power, of spiritual and intellectual energy; it is likely to leave more room for an unfettered play in the instincts of simple enjoyment, such as are seen in children. An act of thanksgiving to God is an attributing to Him of all the blessings we enjoy. The great national festival of Thanksgiving looks back with gratitude to the past, with hope and confidence to the future. "The joy of harvest" becomes real only when it is founded upon a recollection of the bounty, the unchangeableness and the omnipotence of God. Life can have no real holiday unless it be also a holy day. True joy springs from religious dependence upon God "Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say unto you, Rejoice." There can be no better corrective to the feverish haste and are of modern life than the due observance each year of the day on which thanks and praise are given to God for His past mercies. The thought of His providence alone can give leisure and undistractedness for the experience of that joy which should be a part of life here, as it is revealed in Scripture as part of the better life in heaven.

THE "BIG" FOUR.

A Quartette of Remedies that are Effecting Wonderful Cures.

Dr. Chase's four great remedies are Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, Dr. Chase's Ointment, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, his latest and greatest discovery for all throat and lung affections.

"I was sick for three years," says James Simpson, of Newcomb Mills. "I tried various alleged patent cures and several boxes of a certain pill which has been greatly cracked up. I got no relief. Then I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Since I have been able to work every day and feel like a new man. Your pills alone cured me at a cost of 25c."

"I have been subject to severe colds every fall and spring," says Miss Hattie Delaney, of 174 Crawford street, Toronto. "I used many cough medicines, but none cured me until at a cost of 25 cents I tried Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

"My husband was troubled with the worst kind of piles," writes Mrs. Jane Potts, of Meyersburg. "He was often unable to work. Since using your Chase's Ointment he is completely cured. It is truly worth its weight in gold instead of the price you charge, only 60 cents."

"I bought a box of your Catarrh Cure for 25 cents at Mr. Boyle's drug store here," says Henry B. Nicholls, of 176 Dundas street, London, "and feel them thankful to say it cured me."

Chase's remedies at all dealers. Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL HONORS.

There can be no doubt that the Royal Geographical Society is above insular prejudice in awarding its prizes, and the strictly international character of its commendation is illustrated by the fact that this year it has passed over all the English claimants for honors and has sent both of its gold medals—the blue ribbons of the geographical world—to foreign lands. Dr. George M. Dawson, C.M.G., director of the Geographical Survey of the Dominion of Canada, gets one of the medals, and at Queen's Gate, the Russian explorer and vice-president of the Russian Geographical Society, receives the other. Dr. Dawson's work has been varied and important. As a director of the survey he has not only demonstrated that he is a skilful solver of problems by answering some of the most difficult questions that have been raised in regard to Canada, but he has inspired his official subordinates with enthusiasm desire for geological and geographical work. His observations on those oddly named aborigines of Vancouver, the Kwakiool people, are full of value, as his geological work on Alaska, the little-known territory to the south of Hudson's Bay, and other obscure parts of the Dominion. It was in 1875 that Dr. Dawson entered the Canadian service. He was appointed assistant director and geologist of the survey of Canada in 1893, and director in 1895. He was joint commissioner with Sir George Baden-Powell on the Behring sea seal fishery question. M. Semenoff has been the moving spirit in the great series of Russian expeditions which have done so much to increase knowledge of Central Asia. As an explorer he was the first to wrest its secrets from the Tian-Shan, the great Thibetan range of mountains, called on the Chinese side of the frontier the Celestial Mountains, where the everlasting snows crown heights towering up to 15,000 feet above sea level. M. Semenoff was the discoverer of a glacial sea larger in extent than the well known Mer-de-Glace of Chamounix, and his addenda to Rivers' "Asia" form a most important contribution to geographical literature.—New York Times.

Lock the Door

Before the horse is stolen. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood and build up your physical system before disease attacks you and serious sickness comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and vigorous and will expel from your blood all impurities and germs of disease. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild. 25 cents.

"It Is the Best on Earth."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

HERE IS A KICK.

To the editor: I have been reading your excellent paper for a long time, and in the main I find it a very satisfactory newspaper, but here is one feature that aggravates me beyond measure and makes me swear (sometimes) that I will stop that sheet. The thing that I complain of is those reading notices which begin with an interesting, newsy item and end up with "the best and most popular route between St. Paul and Chicago are the best dining car service in the world, is via the Wisconsin Central lines." The statement is truthful enough, and I suppose that J. G. Pond, G.P.A., Milwaukee, Wis., or Geo. S. Batty, general agent, 240 Stark st., Portland, Ore., finds this a good way to meet and inform the travelling public of the advantages of travelling over their lines. Yours, truly.

TRANSPORTATION

GARIBOO AND LILLOOET.

Stage Travel.

Stages for the undermentioned points leave Ashcroft as follows.

CLINTON and Way Points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ALL POINTS IN CARIBOO, Monday and Friday (conecting with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek).

LILLOOET direct, Monday and Thursday.

LILLOOET, via Clinton, Wednesday.

Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—ASHCROFT, B. C.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

(C. ST. P., M. & O. RY.)

Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:15 a.m. Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 9 p.m., Chicago 9:55 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6:15 p.m.; St. Paul, 6:55 p.m., except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express, has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m., St. Paul 8:10 p.m Daily. Famous North western Limited. Has Wagner Private Compartment and Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

For Illustrated Folder FREE descriptive of Splendid Train Service via This Line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. Call on your Home Agent or Address

T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

W. H. MEAD, General Agent, 263 Washington Street, Portland, Ore

F. W PARKER, Commercial Agent, 606 First Avenue Seattle.

THE LIBRARY CAR ROUTE

ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

MEALS IN DINING CAR A LA CARTE.

America's Scenic Line.

THE DIRECT RAIL ROUTE —TO— ROSSLAND —AND— KOOTENAY MINING COUNTRY.

Shortest line to ST. PAUL, CHICAGO and the EAST.

Passengers have choice of morning or evening boat from Victoria.

OVERLAND leaves Seattle 4.00 p.m.; arrives Seattle 10:30 a.m.

COAST LINE leaves Seattle 8:30 p.m.; arrives Seattle 11:00 a.m.

For further information call on or address

R. C. STEVENS, G.W.A.P.A., Seattle. J. H. ROGERS, Agt., 13 Gov't St.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 29, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster conects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer, will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Tees" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table, at any time, without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JNO. IRVING, Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

..TO..

Spokane, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Grand Forks, Kettle River, Helena, Butte, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South

..RUNS..

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

The Quickest All-Rail Route

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ROSSLAND

KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS.

Only .....

22 HOURS TO SPOKANE

31 HOURS TO ROSSLAND

33 HOURS TO NELSON

36 HOURS TO KASLO and other points

Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St. Portland, Ore.

—FOR—

Puget Sound Points,

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 16 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

8 30 am	Lv	M		*Victoria	Ar	S	30 am
11 30 am	Lv	Su	P.	Townsend	Lv	12	30 am
2 30 pm	Lv	Sa		Seattle	Lv	9	30 pm
4 15 pm	Ar	Tu		Tacoma*	Lv	7	15 pm

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific tr'ns to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. Victoria, B. C.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trians will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at.....9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m

Leave Sidney at.....10:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard

Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave.	Arrive.
8:00 a.m.....Spokane.....	6:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.....Rossland.....	3:40 p.m.
8:50 a.m.....Nelson.....	5:35 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

FOR PUGET SOUND POINTS.

S.S. ROSALIE

Leaves Victoria daily (except Sundays) at 8:30 p.m.; returning leaves Seattle daily (except Sundays) at 10:00 a.m. Fares:

TO PORT TOWNSEND.....$1.50

TO SEATTLE.....2.50

TO TACOMA.....3.00

Passengers may, if desired, remain on board at Seattle for breakfast, as steamer lies at her dock until 10:00 a.m., when she leaves for Victoria.

Round trip tickets at reduced rates. For tickets and information call on

J. E. DEVLIN, Agent, 15 Government St.

TRANSPORTATION.

GOLD FIELDS

..IN..

KOOTENAY

..THE..

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Are running a tri-weekly service to all points in that district. Passengers should leave Victoria Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 1 a.m., making direct connections for

TRAIL CREEK, ROSSLAND, NELSON, NAKUSP, THREE FORKS, SANDON, NEW DENVER, SLOCAN CITY, ROSEBERY, KASLO,

and all other Kootenay points.

For rates, maps and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Freight and Passenger Agent, corner Fort and Government streets, Victoria.

GEO. M'L. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From All European Points

FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line, Laurentian	June 5
Allan Line, Numidian	June 12
Dominion Line, Vancouver	June 5
Dominion Line, Scotsman	June 12
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg	June 16
Beaver Line, Lake Huron	June 23

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Lucania	June 5
Cunard Line, Servia	June 8
American Line, Paris	June 9
American Line, St. Paul	June 16
Red Star Line, Southwark	June 9
Red Star Line, Noordland	June 16
White Star Line, Germanic	June 9
White Star Line, Tuetonic	June 14
Anchor Line, City of Rome	June 5
Anchor Line, Anchoria	June 12
North German Lloyd, Havel	June 8
North German Lloyd, Bremen	June 10
French Line, La Touraine	June 5
French Line, La Bretagne	June 12

For rates, berths tickets, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY. Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria, General Steamship Agency.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO R'Y.

S.S. "CITY of NANAIMO"

W. D. OWEN, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer:

Lv. Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wend'ly, 7 a.m.

Lv. Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Sat'day, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 28.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, March 29th, 1897.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time

GOING NORTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy and Sunday P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8:00	4:10
Ar. Nanaimo	11.48	7.25
Ar. Wellington	12.15	7.45

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy and Sunday P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.15	4.10
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	9.48	4.33
Ar. Victoria	12.30	8.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. AUSTRALIA, for HONOLULU only, Tuesday, June 15th, at 2 p.m.

S.S. ALAMEDA, Thursday, May 27th, at 2 p.m.

Line to COOLGARDIE, Aust., and CAPETOWN, South Africa

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. Agents, 114 Montgomery Street

Freight Office, 327 Market St. San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant steamers UMATILLA, CITY OF PUEBLA and WALLA WALLA, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C. for San Francisco at 8 p.m. May 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23. Due at San Francisco, a.m. May 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, June 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, July 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26. Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., at 9 a.m. May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, June 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25. Due at Victoria, a.m. May 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.

The elegant steamers CITY of TOPEKA, MEXICO and QUEEN leave VICTORIA for Alaska May 9, 14, 24, 29, June 8, 13, 23, 28, July 8, 13, 23. Due back at Victoria May 6, 11, 21, 26, June 5, 10, 20, 25, July 5, 10, 19, 25, August 3. The Company reserves the right to change, without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, at Victoria, B.C.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

..FOR..

HONOLULU, CHINA and JAPAN.

MOUNT LEBANON, due here 25th February; dead weight, 3,500 tons.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, due here 25 March; dead weight, 4,000 tons.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y,

Agents North China Insurance Co., Ld. (Marine).

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

..IMPORTERS OF..

Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise.

Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

British Columbia.

NELSON.

Nelson, May 17.—The vicinity of Forty-Nine Creek is gaining a rather unpleasant reputation lately, on account of the number of violent deaths occurring there. A landslide on Friday last caused the death of James Dawes, foreman of the Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company, who was working the lever that controls the nozzle of the giant, when a mass of rock and earth descended, carrying Dawes about 300 feet down the hill and thence through a flume. He was apparently so little hurt at the time that he walked back to his shack, and it was not until the following day that serious results were anticipated. He died at 6 o'clock on Saturday. Dr. La Bau found his head and body bruised in a number of places by the rocks and roots, but the immediate cause of death was a blow at the base of the brain.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Several more mining claims have been staked out on Sumas Mountain. On one of them, within half a mile of the river, a good lead has been discovered, fully seven feet wide. In appearance the ore closely resembles that of the Providence mine on Harrison Lake.

The steamer Courser came down from Harrison Lake this forenoon. A number of prospectors with samples of ore for assay, were passengers down, while her freight included several sacks of rock from different camps, likewise sent down to be assayed.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland Miner.

The Josie will resume shipments this week. For the present the ore will go to the East Helena smelter. There has been some doubt about the ability of the Red Mountain railroad to accept ore shipments because of the difficulty of transferring the cars at Northport. Mr. Ruff, agent of the road, said yesterday that the transfers are now being made all right and that he thought there would be no further trouble.

The Josie had about 1,000 tons ready for shipment and now has two drills stoping in the east chute so that a good deal of new ore is being knocked down all the time. The mine can easily supply a carload of ore a day for an indefinite period.

The Kootenay & Columbia will also resume shipments this week. The ore will of course go to the Trail smelter. A contract has been made for hauling the ore in wagons to the Columbia & Western siding near the milk ranch. There will be three teams at work and each team will take down about three tons at a load and make three trips a day. They will therefore deliver from 25 to 30 tons of ore per day. It may reasonably be expected that the Columbia and Kootenay will furnish two carloads of 18 tons each day.

A trial shipment is to be made from Monte Cristo, though it has not yet been announced when, probably this or next week. The full face of the drift is in solid ore and about a carload is being knocked down at every shot.

The Cliff is getting ready to resume shipments and may start this week. Several hundred tons of ore are on the dump of the upper tunnel and the mine is being put in shape to produce regularly. The upper tunnel is now approaching the big chute on the west end of the property, and it is believed a large body of ore will be found there.

The Iron Mask's shipments last week were the largest in its history.

The drift on the Monte Cristo company is still in solid clean ore. The face of the drift presented a fine spectacle. Sample assays are being made from day to day and the ore is shown to be of fair grade. These assays will be continued in order to find the kind of ore which carries the highest value. The Monte Cristo company seems to be just on the verge of being a great mine. It is following in the footsteps of its neighbor, the Kootenay & Columbia.

The crosscut in the White Bear continues in ore although it is of mixed character. The crosscut has gone into the body about 10 feet and there is yet no sign of a hanging wall. This cut will be continued until the hanging wall is found, when sinking will be resumed on the shaft. After the 200-foot level is reached a drift will be run on the ore body, which is now known to be a very large one.

P. A. Largey, president of the Center Star company, on being asked last night if the company had during his visit decided on a new policy for the mine, replied that he was not yet able to speak definitely and fully. "Is it settled," he was asked, "that the company will build smelting works?" "Yes, we will build a smelter." "Can you say how soon or where?" "No, the place has not yet been selected. As to when we will build I can only say the beginning of the enterprise is nearer at hand than when we arrived here last week. We are going to build, there is no longer any doubt about that."

—One of the best evidences that Ayer's Hair Vigor is an article of exceptional merit is the fact that the demand for it is constantly increasing. No one who uses this incomparable dressing thinks of trying any other preparation for the hair.

The Best Medicine.

From the Fairhaven, N.Y., Register.

Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife had been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and procured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had ever used did her as much good.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SINGULAR PHENOMENA.

Residents of San Luis Obispo Mystified by a Strange Eruption.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., May 20.—About 7:30 o'clock last evening the residents of the country adjacent to Moro Bay were startled by a report which began like the low rumble of thunder and ended with a somewhat louder blast.

A few days ago a similar report was heard and a mud geyser appeared in the small arm of Moro Bay, just opposite the townsite of El Moro, as reported at the time in these dispatches.

This geyser formed a small island, which for the past week has been the wonder of the people of the country and has been visited by a great many.

Following the report yesterday a second geyser sprung into existence, about 20 yards from the first and a little further inland.

This last geyser is an exact counterpart of the one formed on Friday night. It is only a short distance from the shore, and people who gathered last evening could plainly the see the small island of sand and dark mud which had been formed.

Like the eruption of last Friday night, the surface of the second island bears evidences of having a small sized crater, from which large quantities of the blackest mud is slowly arising.

EXIT DIANA VAUGHAN.

Leo Taxil's Remarkable Confession in Paris.

A colossal fraud has just been exposed in Paris. With inimitable self-assurance the inventor of this gigantic swindle, this amazing hocusposcus, has come forward to told a wondering world how for years he has been duping credulous souls, duping them so effectively as to win praise and blessings from some of the most potent persons living.

This interesting individual is Leo Taxil. A well-known man he is, and one who is a familiar figure in more than one European capital. Much has been heard of him lately in connection with the mysterious Diana Vaughan. Journals throughout the world have told the extraordinary story of Diana's initiation into a diabolical society and of her subsequent conversion to the Roman Catholic church. Many sensitive souls shuddered as they read her horrible tale, and general wonder was expressed that in these enlightened days any persons could be found willing to join such a monstrous and sacrilegious organization as she described.

A few days ago it was buzzed abroad that that marvellous Diana would hold a meeting in Paris, and would there and then reveal all the secrets of diabolism and the causes of her conversion. An invitation to attend the meeting was sent to several journalists, as well as to several well-known Catholic clergymen and free-thinkers. The evening of the meeting came, and the select audience gathered in the hall of the Geographical Society to hear Diana's confession. When they were all seated it became known that every one had been obliged to leave his cane or umbrella in charge of an attendant at the door, and the result was a natural buzz of surprise. Why had such an order been given? Surely no one supposed that this meeting was going to be a sort of Donnybrook Fair!

But there was Diana, this mysterious maiden whom no one had seen in the flesh, but of whom all the wide world had heard so many wonders?

The audience began to grow impatient. The staid clergymen looked expectantly toward the raised platform; the little group of free-thinkers smiled incredulously; the journalists wondered whether, after all, they were not wasting their time. Suddenly a black-robed figure moved quickly through them and ascended the platform. It was Leo Taxil.

Every one there knew him, and for a minute or two no one wondered at his appearance. A stout champion of the church, he has apparently been for some years, fighting for her, with all the weapons at his command, and especially proving useful to her by his thorough knowledge of the inner workings of secret societies.

Of devil worshippers he was the pronounced foe, and many alleged secrets of theirs were revealed by him to the church dignitaries. Moreover, he claimed to have been a Freemason in his early years, and his antagonism to that order, after he became a Catholic, made him a marked man. Again, he was supposed to have been instrumental in converting Diana, and, hence, on this auspicious occasion, it was surely fitting that he should take a front place. So they waited patiently to hear him.

But hardly had the first words come from his lips when a look of utter astonishment swept over the faces of those before him. And no wonder, for these were his astounding words:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you desire to see Diana Vaughan. Look at me! I am Diana Vaughan!"

The audience was actually so paralyzed with astonishment that not a word was uttered, and Taxil went on as calmly as though he was delivering a lecture on the mountains of the moon. On his face there was a self-satisfied smile, and in his voice there was that emotion which was usually associated with the voice of a well-fed philanthropist. It never seemed to occur to him that there was anything shameless in his conduct; on the contrary, he seemed to glory in it.

After informing the audience that there was no such person as Diana Vaughan he launched into a history of his career. To fool men had always given him pleasure, he said. Thus on one occasion he had frightened the people of Marseilles almost to death by telling them that the quays of the city were in danger of being destroyed by sharks, and on another occasion he had bamboozled the greatest archaeologists in Europe by a cock and bull story of a city at the bottom of Lake Geneva.

In 1885 he decided to fool the Catholic church, so he went to a leading ecclesiastic and told him that he had repented of all his sins and desired to spend his remaining years in doing good. This desire was not immediately gratified. The church, in fact, did not take kindly to this repentant sinner. It suspected him; it was not quite sure that he was not a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Finally, Taxil appealed to the Archbishop of Paris, and the latter handed him over to the Jesuit Father, one of the shrewdest churchmen in Christendom. To him Taxil made a confession that lasted three days. Among the crimes of which he confessed himself guilty was murder. The Jesuit Father finally gave him absolution and ordered him to pay a pension to the widow of the murdered man.

"Of course," explained Taxil, with a smile, "these are not a word of truth in my confession."

Cries of "Liar! Scoundrel! Rascal!" came from the angry audience. Some of the clergymen left their seats and went out of the hall, meanwhile protesting vigorously. Those who remained scowled bitterly at the speaker, and a few openly regretted that their canes and umbrellas were not at hand. Indeed, it was well for Taxil that these useful weapons were not within the reach of certain muscular arms. But he seemed utterly indifferent, and, smiling blandly, he continued his tale.

Again bitter cries assailed the speaker, and it looked for a moment as though a rush would be made to the platform. But Taxil soft-assured them that his story had been told, and that he would not worry them any longer. Cynically he explained why he made this brutal confession.

To be brief, he knew that, if he did not confess, some one would expose him. To use a slang phrase, he saw that "the game was up." In conclusion he said that, having worked the ecclesiastical field for all it was worth, he would now look for "fresh fields and pastures new" in France, England and America.

Health and vigor are essential for success. Therefore make yourself strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Westfield, Ind. News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L.N.A.& C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlains Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer and never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.'" It is a specific for all bowel disorders.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Victoria, May 20.—This week brings very few changes in the city markets. One of the few changes noticed is the decline in butter. This is the second drop within the past fortnight, and it is not thought that the price will be further lowered. Fruits are beginning to arrive and a decline in prices can be looked forward to. Cherries, although there is a good supply on the market, are still commanding high prices. Meats are still quoted as before, but a drop in the price of mutton is expected before next week, as the sheared sheep are now beginning to arrive from Oregon and the other sheep-raising states across the line. The price will decline about one cent per pound. No change can be looked forward to in beef until about the middle or the end of June.

Premier (Enderby)	$5.50
Strong Baker's (O.K.)	$5.25
Lake of the Woods	$6.00
Snowflake	$5.75
XXX	$5.25
Lion	$5.25
Three Star (Enderby)	$5.50
Selem	$5.75
Leitch's Hungarian	$6.00
Ogilvie's Hungarian	$6.00
Wheat, per ton	$35 to $37.50
Barley, per ton	$28 to $30
Middlings, per ton	$20 to $22
Bran, per ton	$20.00
Ground feed, per ton	$26 to $30
Corn, whole	$25 to $28
Corn, cracked	$26 to $29
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds	45 to 50c.
Rolled oats, (Or. or N. W.)	3c.
Rolled oats, (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks	30c.
Potatoes, per lb.	1¼c.
Cabbage	2½c. to 3c.
Cauliflower, per head	10c. to 12½c.
Hay, baled, per ton	$15 to $16
Straw, per bale	75c.
Onions, per lb.	3c. to 4c.
Bananas	25c. to 35c.
Lemons (California)	25c. to 35c.
Apples, Eastern, per lb.	10c.
Oranges, St. Michaels (Cal.)	20c to 40c.
Oranges, Cal. seedlings	25c. to 30c.
Fish—salmon, per lb.	10c. to 12c.
Halibut	10 to 12c.
Fish—small	8c. to 10c.
Smoked bloaters, per lb	10c.
Smoked Kippers, per lb	12½c.
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz.	20c. to 25c.
Eggs, Manitoba	15c
Butter, creamery per lb.	27½c.
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.	27½c.
Butter, fresh	20c. to 25c.
Cheese, Chilliwack	15 to 20c.
Hams, American, per lb.	16c. to 18c.
Hams, Canadian, per lb.	16c
Bacon, American, per lb.	15c. to 18c.
Bacon, rolled, per lb.	12c. to 14c
Bacon, long clear, per lb.	12½c.
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.	14c. to 16c
Shoulders	14c.
Lard	12½c. to 15c
Sides beef, per pound	10c.
Meats—beef, per pound	10c. to 18c.
Veal	10c. to 15c
Mutton, per pound	10½c. to 18c.
Mutton (whole)	10½c.
Pork, sides, fresh, per lb.	9c.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	12½c.
Chickens, per pair	$1.00 to $1.50

No other oil and no other medicine has ever been discovered which can take the place of Cod-liver Oil in all conditions of wasting. New remedies come, live their little day and die, but Cod-liver Oil remains the rock on which all hope for recovery must rest. When it is scientifically prepared, as in Scott's Emulsion, it checks the progress of the disease, the congestion and inflammation subside and the process of healing begins. There is the whole truth. Book about it free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

WOOD MOSAIC OF SAWDUST.

"In the reports of the Industrial Union," says the Yale Scientific Monthly (April) "mention is made of a new process of floor mosaic. Small particles of wood, as sawdust, wood flour and fine shavings, are treated first with a mixture of shellac and alcohol, and then with a cement made of curd and slacked lime. While this mixture is still damp it is put into hot molds of the desired shape and size, and placed under pressure. The joint action of the heat and pressure unite the wood most thoroughly with both the shellac and cement. After a few minutes the compound is taken out of the molds when it is thoroughly cooled and hardened. Great care is necessary that no foreign substances, especially of an oily nature, be present, as it would prevent the cement from being absorbed into the pores of the wood. In making different colored mosaic the natural color of the wood used is taken into consideration, then the wood itself is dyed, and lastly dyes dissolved in alcohol are mixed with the shellac. The process is then performed as before. In spite of its hardness this compound possesses all the perfection of wood, so that it is particularly well adapted for use as a floor covering in living rooms and private dwellings. The other processes of manufacturing mosaic floors is that it is not affected by any change of temperament."

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for a sick headache, biliousness constipation, pain in the side and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

THE SULTAN'S HEIR.

The Sultan' heir is not the eldest son, but the eldest brother. The oldest male succeeds, says a writer in the London Echo. Such is the law of Islam, and the fruitful source of dynastic murders in almost every reign since the Turks became a power. The Sultan has four brothers—not one only, as was lately alleged. This eldest brother is Rechad Effendi; that is to say, he is the eldest after ex-Sultan Murad V., who, being insane, is not counted. The third brother is Waredin, and the fourth Sulleman. The Sultan's eldest son, Prince Selim, has no earthly chance of succeeding his father. He has too many uncles and uncles' sons for that. But Prince Selim is lucky, if he knows it, for he is not "dangerous." He lives a life of freedom, whereas the heir is, by the custom of the Ottomans, a kind of life prisoner.

Rechad Effendi is rarely seen. Every time he drives out he is escorted by a troop, less by way of an escort than a guard. The few who do know him, like him, for he is said to be a courteous, humane, well-informed man, acquainted with current politics, and keenly interested in them. He is a good farmer. The pretty palace known as the Teheregan, is his residence. Of course, Rechad's visitors are searched before they are admitted, and when they are leaving by the Sultan's officials. During this time of trouble in Armenia, Constantinople and Crete, Rechad has been more narrowly watched than ever, for the Sultan and his clique know that Rechad is popular. Unlike the Sultan, Rechad is one of the most handsome men in Constantinople.

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the old reliable and celebrated Detroit Specialist is still treating with the greatest SKILL AND SUCCESS all Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, DO NOT DESPAIR, DO NOT GIVE UP! consult

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and you can rely upon being speedily and permanently restored to PERFECT MANHOOD. Describe your case fully and a book containing valuable advice, testimonials and full information how to obtain a perfect cure at home, safely and secretly, will be sent you in plain, sealed envelope Free of Charge. Address, naming this paper:

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Delicious in Taste, Immediate and lasting in Effect, no unpleasant reaction.
DOSE.—Wine glass full three times a day, CHILDREN half the quantity.
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LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA
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Windsor Salt
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No adulteration. Never cakes.

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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NEW YORK.
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EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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B. C. CONFERENCE

Business Transacted at the Closing Sessions of the Meeting in Vancouver.

Pastoral Addresses Adopted—The List of Stations as Finally Revised.

Vancouver, May 20.—The conference re-assembled yesterday morning at the regular hour.

In the matter of a communication from Nicola, it was ordered that a reply should be sent by the secretary of the conference covering the case in regard to Rev. H. H. Harwick, who, by his own express action had resigned.

Rev. C. Ladner reported the purchase of lots in Rossland, and the erection of a parsonage, and took the opportunity to thank the Epworth League and Sabbath schools for their financial help, asking for like help the forthcoming year in behalf of the new mission at Grand Forks.

The pastoral address, which was prepared and submitted by Rev. S. J. Thompson, and adopted with great approval by the conference, reads in part as follows:

The hallowing influences of the Holy Ghost has rested upon us and our hearts have been drawn to each other and to Him.

We thank God that our ranks are unbroken, through the toils, perils and afflictions of another year; and with renewed consecration we give ourselves to God and to you for the furtherance of the Gospel of Christ and the building up of our beloved Zion.

It has been a great delight to us to have been favored with the presence of Rev. Dr. Carman, the general superintendent, and of Rev. Dr. Potts, the general secretary of education in our church. Their valuable counsels, their fervent and powerful addresses and the spiritual fellowship we have enjoyed with them have been a great blessing to our conference.

We express our gratitude to God for the means of success which has attended the preaching of the Word of God by us during the year as evidenced by an increase of members throughout the conference. From the new Kootenay district has come cheering news of souls won for God amid the excitement and enticements of the mining camps.

Our missionary work among the native tribes has been prosecuted with vigor and success. During the year the Lord has directed to us a Japanese minister who has been educated thoroughly and has labored in connection with the M. E. Church. He has been given charge of our mission among the Japanese of this province and through his efforts under the blessing of God the entire work among these people is in the care of our church, of which he is now an accredited minister.

The Chinese missions at various places have been maintained with some degree of success, and we hope that this important branch of our work will receive the sympathy of all our people.

We note with gratification the fact that at our present conference four young men were ordained to the work of the ministry. We commend them to you. Receive them in the Lord, as a messenger of Christ. Remember that we depend much upon you. Your love, your confidence, your moral and financial support are necessary for our highest success.

We again call your attention to the necessity of sustaining with increasing liberality all our connexional funds. From far distant Bermuda to the far Western province of Szechuen there is a line of stations where the glorious Gospel of the Son of God is proclaimed. Shall we not sustain them? Beyond these lines of light are still 1,000 million of our fellow men who know not Christ. Can we deny them the Gospel which has saved us?

The superannuated ministers' fund ought also to have a large place in your regard. Many of the ministers who are now laid aside through age and infirmity are entirely dependent upon this fund. These brethren have earned far more [illegible] turn away from them now.

Much interest was taken in the educational work carried on in Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster. This institution was established five years ago in the firm belief that with your accustomed liberality you would rally to its support with the needed funds and students. Our conference was brought face to face with the critical question: "Shall the college go on?" To stop at this stage of its history meant dishonor to the church. It meant a breach of faith with the generous donors of substantial gifts in the past. It meant that for a generation to come no such educational work could be attempted by us as a church. It meant even more, for if this institution were closed we would forfeit our legislative charter.

The Rev. Dr. Potts assured us of an additional loan from Mr. Massey, to consolidate the debt, and also a generous subscription if we resolved on continuance. Therefore, in the fear of God, and in strong faith in His Providence, we have resolved to go on. The ministers have assumed on your behalf the sum of $2,300, the amount immediately necessary to carry on the college for the ensuing year. Your pastors have given their personal notes, and we beseech you, brethren and fellow helpers in the Lord, to rally to their relief in this matter.

After referring to the Epworth League, Sabbath schools and Methodist literature the address proceeds:

We urge you to participate in all proper ways in the joyful tribute of a patriotic people to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in the celebration of the diamond jubilee. To no one person do we owe more for the encouragement of every Christ-like, philanthropic effort, for encouragement of the arts and sciences, for the extension of the empire, than to the personal influence of our glorious Queen. Let continued prayers ascend to the God of Nations for His blessing upon her and the members of the royal family.

During the coming year we are to face the question of prohibition. Never before has the Dominion as a whole had the opportunity to speak out upon this all-important question. Remember our past record as a church; remember our oft-repeated pledges; remember our obligations to the rising generation; and to a man let the Methodist electors of British Columbia record their votes in favor of prohibition. Oh, that our beloved Canada were free!

We beg to remind you again of the necessity of continued adherence and faithful observance of the Day of Rest. The world would steal the day from God and devote it to pleasure or business. Let us take our stand on the side of God and the true interests of the community.

Once more we urge your attention to the necessity of systematic beneficence. In the returning tide of prosperity, which we hope is coming to our province, we urge upon you to honor God with the first fruits of all your increase.

We affectionately plead with you to live near the heart of Christ, partake more and more largely of His Spirit, live for God, love the brotherhood, remember the poor, visit the sick, lift up the fallen, save the lost!

A recommendation was made that work among the Germans in the province should be undertaken, and a committee was appointed to communicate with the General Society of Missions thereupon.

Other matters of detail bearing upon the Indian work were dealt with.

A resolution was unanimously adopted inviting the Rev. J. McD. Kerr, Methodist evangelist, to extend his travels as far as British Columbia, with a view to his engaging in evangelistic work in the conference.

Another motion obtained, appointing a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Eby, Principal Whittington and Rev. W. Lashley Hall, to draw up a memorial from the conference to the Queen in connection with the Diamond jubilee of her reign.

In view of an invitation extended on behalf of the Metropolitan church, Victoria, the conference will meet next year in that city.

The conference adjourned at 3:30 p.m., to meet again at 9 p.m., when the closing session was held.

Following is the list of stations as finally revised:

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Metropolitan Church—J. C. Speer. (One to be sent.)
Centennial Church—J. F. Betts, C. Bryant, superannuated.
Victoria West—J. P. Hicks.
Chinese Mission—Chang Sing Kai.
Saanich (Sidney)—J. P. Bowell.
Cowichan, Salt Spring Island and Duncans—G. W. Winslow and T. Cropp.
Nanaimo, Central—T. W. Hall.
Nanaimo, Haliburton—J. D. P. Knox.
Nanaimo, Chinese—To be supplied, T. C. T.
Wellington—C. H. M. Sutherland.
Union—Wm. Hicks.
Nitinat—W. J. Stone, S. Wilkinson to attend Wesley College.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

Vancouver, (Homer street)—C. S. Eby, D.D.
Vancouver (Princess street)—R. Whittington, M.A.
Vancouver (Mount Pleasant)—A. E. Green.
Chinese Mission, including Richmond—To be supplied.
Richmond—W. W. Baer.
Howe Sound—To be supplied.
Maple Ridge—A. K. Sharp.
Mission City—A. N. Miller.
Agassiz and Hot Springs—To be supplied.
Japanese Mission—Gora Kaburagi.
Cape Mudge and lumber camps—One to be sent.
A. J. Irwin left without a station at his own request.

WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

New Westminster Central—C. Watson, one to be sent; T. D. Pearson superannuated.
Sapperton—To be supplied.
West End—R. Wilkinson.
Chinese Mission (Westminster and Lower Fraser)—T. C. T.
Ladner's—W. D. Misiner.
Cloverdale—To be supplied.
Langley—E. Manuel.
Sumas—To be supplied.
Chilliwack—J. H. White.
Cheam—One to be sent, G. A. C.
Indian Mission—W. H. Barraclough, B.A., John Hall, principal Coqualitza Institute, by permission of the conference.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT.

Kamloops—John Robson, B.A.
Thompson River—E. Osborne.
Nicola—W. Laidly.
Clinton—Jas. Turner.
Salmon Arm—One to be sent.
Revelstoke—J. A. Wood.
Golden—G. A. Smith.
Enderby—W. L. Hall, J. E. Roseman superannuated.
Vernon—S. J. Thompson.
Okanagan—W. E. Moody.
Similkameen, Fairview—One to be sent.
Cariboo—One to be sent.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Rossland—C. Ladner, D. D. Birks.
Trail—One to be sent.
Nelson—Geo. H. Morden and J. Hicks.
Kaslo—C. A. Procunea, Ph. B.
Sandon—A. N. Sanford, B.A.
New Denver—R. N. Powell and J. N. Robins.
Grand Forks—J. Calvert.
Cascade City—To be supplied.
Lardeau—To be supplied.

SIMPSON DISTRICT.

Fort Simpson—E. Robson.
Naas—S. S. Osterhout.
Port Essington—D. Jennings.
Queen Charlotte Island—B. C. Freeman.
Upper Skeena—W. H. Pierce.
Hag-With-Get and Kitt Zee Sulu—C. M. Tate.
Japanese Mission—To be supplied.
R. B. Beavis left without a station at his own request.

BELLA BELLA DISTRICT.

Indian tribes, East Coast (Victoria)—T. Crosby.
Clap Kot—To be supplied.
Bella Coola—T. Neville.
Bella Bella—J. Jackson.
Kit-a-Maat—G. H. Raley.
Glad Tidings—Under president.
Cape Mudge—One to be sent.
J. C. Spencer left without a station for one year at his own request.

GREEK SPONGE DIVERS.

The war between Greece and Turkey will have marked effect on the importation of high-grade sponges. The finest in the world, particularly the costly cup sponges, come from Greece, says the New York Times. Several hundred divers who make a living the year round at their trade have quit work and joined the army.

The cleverest sponge divers in the West Indies cannot equal the experts at Hydra, Greece. The diving bell has supplanted the individual deep-water experts to some extent, but the best specimens are found hidden away in the depth by men who cling to the old-fashioned method of diving from boats.

Stories told of feats of these divers are almost incredible. J. E. Leonssi, of the Lebess Sponge Company, No. 57 Maiden Lane, spends a great deal of his time each year in Greece, and frequently goes out with the divers employed by the firm. He told a reporter of the New York Times that an expert Greek diver thought nothing of plunging to a depth of 200 feet from the side of a vessel and remaining under water two and a half minutes before he came to the surface, with the sponge in a bag attached to his waist, and a knife in his hand.

Sometimes the men are overcome by the immense pressure of the water, and blood issues from their nose and ears. Thus they have a cord attached to their waists before making the dive, which is held by a man in the boat. Long practice has enabled the latter to tell in a moment when anything is wrong, and he loses no time in pulling his man to the surface. Another man, stripped ready for work, is standing by to take his place.

Sponges are much like diamonds; their value depends largely on their shape and texture. The finest for bathing and toilet purposes come from Greece. A very small cup sponge costs $1.50 at retail, and they run all the way from that price to $15. Druggists who have rich customers are constantly on the lookout for special orders.

The best-wearing carriage sponge comes from Florida and the West Indies. Of late years there had been a demand for them from abroad for this sort of work, as against the competition of the Mediterranean sponges. For the finer sponges, perfect in shape and texture, are not found in the waters of the Western hemisphere. Russia, Germany, France and England buy a great quantity of the low, rougher-grade sponges from this country. The demand is always above the supply.

In Florida and at Nassau the water is shallow enough to permit of sponge fishing with a long pole with three prongs attached. One man rows the boat, while the other leans over the bow, powerful magnifying glass in hand, his eyes fixed on the water. When he sees a sponge, down goes his pole.

In Grecian waters the bottom is too deep for this. The men there go out on spongefishing expeditions, as the New Bedford whalers used to do, on shares. They sometimes stop out two months.

A sponge is not an agreeable object to the sight or smell when it is first taken from the water. After a haul they are spread out on a sandy beach, in a blazing sun, to let the animal matter die out. After a day or two they are ready for "pounding," a process which means literally what the word implies. Thoroughly thrashed, they are put into a "crawl," an inclosure that floats in deep water, where the tides can wash over them. They are left there for two days more. Then they are put on strands or strings, and taken to the vessel.

The duty on sponges imported from Greece under the McKinley tariff was 20 per cent. Under the Wilson tariff it was 10 per cent. It is proposed under the new tariff to charge ad valorem duty on sponges in their crude state. As a matter of fact, sponges in their crude state are not importable, because no transportation company would take them. Importers of sponges are somewhat puzzled to know what the Dingley bill will ultimately do with them. A. Moses, of the Lebess Company, said they would prefer the specific duty, "although," he added, "it makes little difference to us how much they increase the duty or how they collect it. The people who buy sponges pay for it, ultimately."

PASSING OF THE LEECH.

A young man with a black eye was led into a Brooklyn drugstore on Fulton street the other day by some friends to see what could be done to make the eye presentable. The druggist said that he could not paint the eye, which the young man insisted was the only proper course, but a leech could be applied. There was some argument to the effect that leeches were old-fashioned, but the young man consented to an operation. The druggist brought out a jar six inches in height and fished around inside with one hand. He brought a crawling, black object, which he immediately transferred to a little pasteboard box in one side of which he had cut a small hole near the edge of the cover. Holding the hole up to the young man's eye, the druggist shook the box a little, and the leech's head was soon at work reducing the size of the dark patch under the eye. Meanwhile the company got some instruction about leeches.

"The medicative leech is not as much in demand as it ought to be," said the druggist, "and the main difficulty in this country is to get leeches that will not cause blood-poisoning. The decrease in the use of leeches by the medical profession is remarkable. In England, the largest two hospitals formerly called for about 50,000 of them; now they call for 50 or 100 leeches at irregular intervals. Owing to a lack of demand and over production in the old country, the price has fallen there to about one-half of that easily obtained fifty years ago. In this country a few places produce leeches, but they are not as good as those imported. The best are brought from Norway in tubs of rich loam. In England the speckled leech, which is raised in Hungary for the English market, is the most popular. The leech is used almost exclusively for removing blood from the eye after the bruise is a day old. When the eye is first bruised the best thing to use is raw meat. The best leeches are those that hang on the longest. These are from Norway, and they are long and slender."

"I guess this one came from Norway," said the sufferer, wincing. "It pulls hard enough."

"Oh, you will feel as lively as a cricket after this is over," said the druggist. "You needn't be afraid of any impurities, such as have been complained of when using American leeches. Some are raised in Florida but they are not held to be very good. The danger of having leeches raised in warm countries is that the bite is dangerous, giving rise to blood-poisoning. That's what is said of American leeches, but I never had any experience with them."

"How much?" said the young man, after the leech had let go.

"Twenty-five cents," said the druggist."—New York Sun.

Fifty Years Ago.

No theory of germs to chill
Affection's budding blisses;
When ardent lovers took their fill,
No microbes on their kisses.
How happy they were not to know
The germ-fad—50 years ago.

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Fads come and go but no theory or fad can overthrow the fact, that the greatest cure for all colds, coughs and throat and lung diseases, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

50 Years of Cures.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The trial of Fell vs. Oakes was finished to-day before Mr. Justice Walkem, who reserved his judgment.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—L Hemrich and wife, A Clairborne, E M Nalton, H S Bowen, H J Stark, E F Kieston, Paul Kendrick, Robert Kenrick.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—N Hussler, F H Doyle, Mrs Salmon, H A Gauklin, H N Hudson, H E Johnson, Mrs Shedden, E Atkinson, B B Washington, Miss Riddle, Mrs Washington, C Glass, Rev J B Alexander, J H Simmons, Paul Gidder, Mrs Ross, A Davie and Son, Jas Gasnell, E Allen, Calberdart, W Stevens, H Smith, S West, Mrs Grassmeller.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—J D Taylor, J H Bowels, Miss Bowman, P T Baker, G A Russell, Mr and Mrs E A McPhillips, W Ckark, L Crease, P W Smith, G Willett, J Davies, Mr Betts, J C Spencer, Miss Chapman, Mr Chapman, Rev J F Betts, Rev W J Stone, F V Austin, R G Stevens, D W Gillies, R Jameson, Chief Justice Davie, R Porter, W G McKenzie, C C McKay, C B McNeill, Mrs McNeill, H A Barry, E Davies, C D Rand, W H Kebry, R V Winch, A Granger, Rev W Hall, Rev D Jennings, Rev J H Scott, Miss Woollasten, J Pearsee, A McLeod, Mr Ansell, F M Ledgate, A F Housten, L Lewis, W Webster, A C Galt, J Ross, H Kentler, H Bowen, J W Millard, T H Faker, W T Grant, Mrs E Circular, W J Averton, W Harvey.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—J Piercy, F M Brayshaw, C Morley, Weller Bros, S Leiser, R P Rithet, E J Saunders, D R Pottinger, H E Levy, G C Learned, G Marsden.

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NOTICE.

St. Lawrence street from Simcoe street to Dallas road, and Simcoe street from St. Lawrence to Dallas road, are closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.
m12

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.